The Literary Digest

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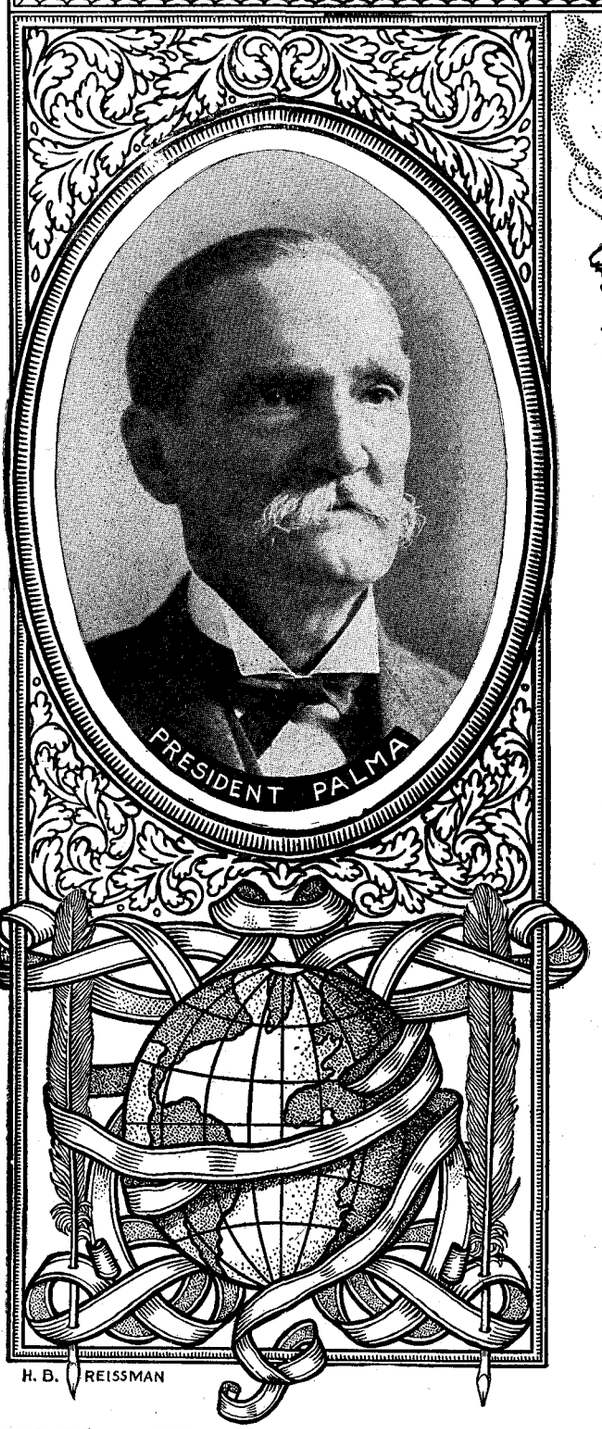

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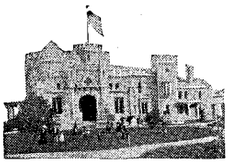

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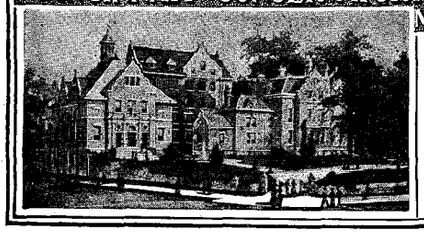

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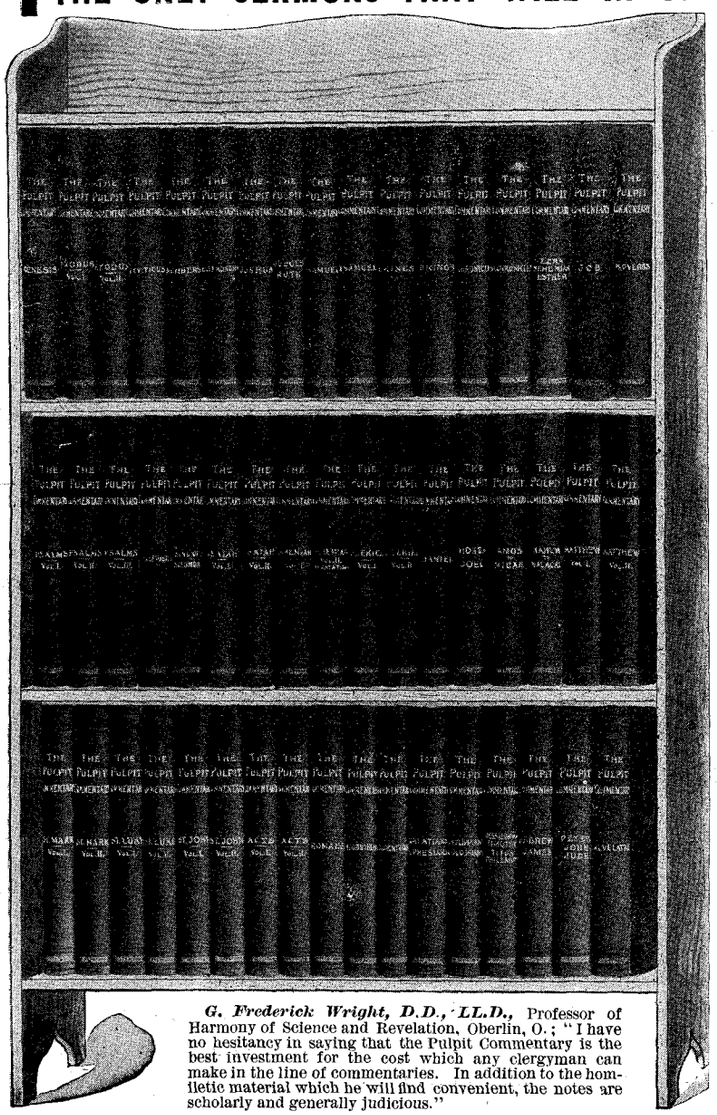

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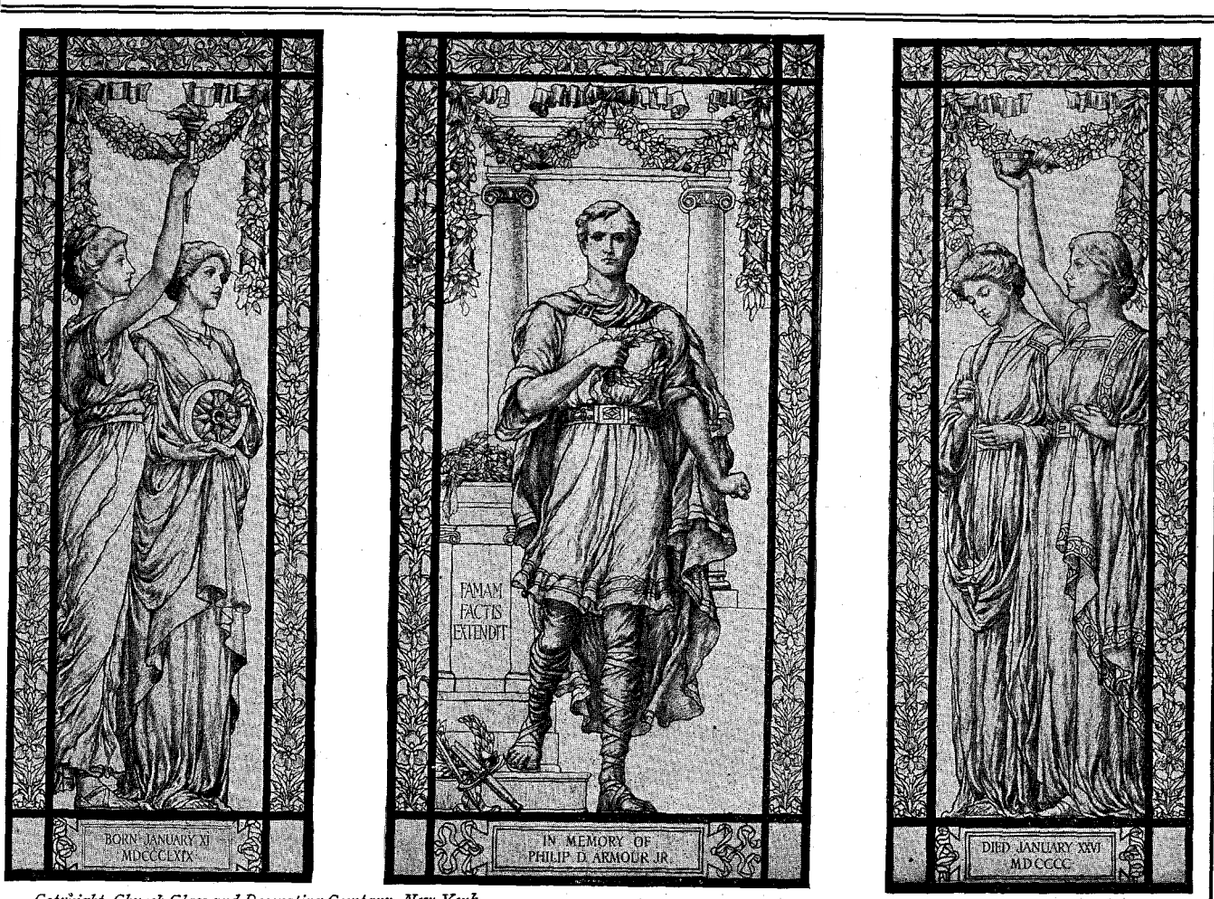

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT AND SPELLING REFORM.

THE President's official indorsement of the reformed spellings advocated by the Simplified-Spelling Board was totally unexpected, and is greeted with varied comment by the press of the country. His order is that the three hundred simplified spellings contained in a list published by the Board be adopted in all Executive despatches and communications, including his messages to Congress. It is widely conceded that this official sanction will prove effective in giving the new system of spelling currency throughout the country. The President is quoted as believing that "to straighten out the tangles of English orthography will assist materially in making the language more widely used, by rendering it easier for foreigners to write it with some degree of assurance."

Public Printer Stillings, in Washington, is reported as personally in favor of the reformed spelling. He is said to be in correspondence with several of the larger publishing-houses on the subject, and to have "found that the more enterprising and progressive of them were also in favor of the reform."

The newspaper comment following the President's order is not an unmixed chorus of approval. The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that the President's indorsement of the movement for a simple and more uniform spelling of English words "will be a great practical as well as moral help." "From now on" it adds, "the simple spelling must advance quickly. The stage of gradual progress will inevitably give way to a more rapid understanding of the movement and adoption of the three hundred words affected thereby." The New York *Times*, which has all along been favorable to the movement, says that "there are sound philological arguments to be made in support of the reform, and the committee has made them," but "there are also many reasons, and serious ones, for heeding Professor Matthews's advice to 'go slow.'" It seems to think the President has been too precipitate. We quote:

"It is difficult, however, to reconcile the President's action with the counsel given by Professor Matthews in this passage of his article, in which, referring to the natural popular prejudice in favor of the accustomed spelling, he says:

"'This is the obstacle which confronts all who seek to better our orthography; and it is not easy to overcome. It forces all the advocates of improvement to be cautious, to go very slowly, to urge nothing violent or sudden, to be as tolerant and as persuasive as possible, and to be satisfied with faith unaccompanied by good works.'

"Mr. Roosevelt is nothing if not sudden, and his unexpected adoption of the simplified list of words prepared by the Simplified-Spelling Board is perfectly characteristic."

Less favorable comment is found in other quarters. *The Evening Post* (New York) remarks: "We never expected earthquake literary reform by Executive decree." It fears that the President's official example will not have much effect "except to excite laughter." *The Sun* (New York) foresees practical difficulties preventing a wide acceptance of the reform. Thus:

"What its effect upon usage may prove to be it is not possible to say. Backed up by the printing trade of the country at large, that is to say, by all the newspapers and by all the publishers of books and periodicals, something would undoubtedly come of it. It is very doubtful, however, if the printers will follow it to any appreciable extent. The reason for this is not, as might be conjectured reasonably enough, that they are not inspired by a sufficient animosity to the English language, but that they do not care to incur the expense. What that would amount to the President will doubtless learn when he hears from the Government Printing-Office. May we be permitted to doubt that had the President been aware of the practical consequences of his order he would have thought twice, instead of not at all, before he issued it?"

From London come despatches indicating even less sympathy than is contained in the unfavorable comment of home papers. *The Standard* is bluntly outspoken:

"President Roosevelt overrates his powers. He may act as peacemaker between Russia and Japan, may flout the United States Senate and stamp on trusts, may sit down at table with a colored citizen, may get a third term after having sworn he would not be a candidate—all these and many other wonderful things he may accomplish, but he will not reform the spelling of the English language."

The Daily News points out that if American publishers wish to invade the British market they should be conservative in their orthography, while *The Tribune* derisively recommends the adoption of "the drastic Pitman methods" at once. *The Chronicle* is less unsympathetic, but seems to regret the President's haste. It declares:

"Whether we like the new spelling or not, it probably will be forced upon us, because the United States is coming more and more into control of the printing-presses of the English-speaking world. If once President Roosevelt can establish uniformity in America on the lines he prescribes, the new spelling will be likely before long to become dominant in Great Britain also; but, as he is strong, he might have been merciful and summoned an Anglo-American congress to endeavor to arrive at an agreement on a common mode of spelling, so that the President's English and the King's English should be the same."

Such periodicals as *The Independent* and THE LITERARY DIGEST have for a considerable time past made use of the spellings *tho* and *altho*, and of the changed spelling of some other words recommended by the Simplified-Spelling Board. In dictionaries of recent compilation most of the three hundred simplified spellings are given as alternate forms, thus indicating the faith of their editors in the ultimate triumph of the movement.

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SPEAKER CANNON'S BOOM.

SPEAKER CANNON seems to be as great a success as this country itself, and that, he has told us, is no end of a success. The newspapers fairly leap at the idea of Mr. Cannon's candidacy for President, and objections to it are few and far between. "Let no one discourage him," says the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.) feels certain that in spite of the great number of aspirants, "the ever-youthful septuagenarian who presides over the House of Representatives will not be the least among them." The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) calls attention to the genuineness and spontaneity of Mr. Cannon's popularity and points out that Roosevelt Republicans would surely support him. And so far as concerns the corporate interests, these "would accept Cannon gladly and his campaign treasury would overflow with fatness." After a recent visit of the Speaker's to President Roosevelt the following colloquy was reported between them:

"'You, Mr. Speaker, will be the next President of the United States.'

"For a moment 'Uncle Joe' was flustered. Quickly recovering his composure, he blurted:

"'Oh, pshaw; Mr. President, you are wrong. You, sir, will have to take the nomination if I can read aright the signs of the times.'

"It was then the President's turn to become flustered; and he did.

"'Don't talk that way—don't talk that way,' impetuously and somewhat imperiously commanded President Roosevelt. 'I have spoken the last word on that subject. There is no likelihood whatever of the conditions being as necessitous as you predict. Besides, I would not accept the nomination in the impossible event of its being tendered me.'"

Whereupon the Washington *Post* (Ind.) observes, "The greatest political seer in America has predicted that you will be the next President of the United States, Uncle Joe," and adds, "we indulge the liveliest hope of your candidacy adding a fillip to a campaign that was beginning to promise to be dull, stale, and unprofitable." The actual boom commenced when the Republican Convention of the Eighteenth Illinois Congress District renominated Mr. Cannon for his eighteenth term in Congress. The Convention hailed him as the best candidate of the party for the Presidency and undertook to push his candidacy. In reply the Speaker said:

"I would be less than human did I not appreciate your expression of confidence when you mention my name with approval in connection with the highest office in the gift of the people. I would not exchange your confidence for the gratification of any ambition I might have. It is proper for me to say, however, that we are on the eve of a campaign for the election of a national House of Representatives, which may involve one-third of the *personnel* of the United States Senate, to say nothing of the campaign in the respective States."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.) defiantly announces that "there is nothing perfunctory about the Cannon movement anywhere in Illinois." *The Inter Ocean* dwells upon the absence in this movement of brilliant oratory and sky-rocket speeches. To quote:

"From the beginning the effort of the Republicans of Illinois to place Mr. Cannon in the White House has been spontaneous. It sprang up over night in a dozen counties and a hundred cities and villages in various parts of the State, and it has spread east, west, north, and south without any leadership, guidance, or advertisement.

"It is all just a voluntary uprising of State Republicans in favor of Danville's Uncle Joe, Illinois's Uncle Joe, Washington's Uncle Joe."

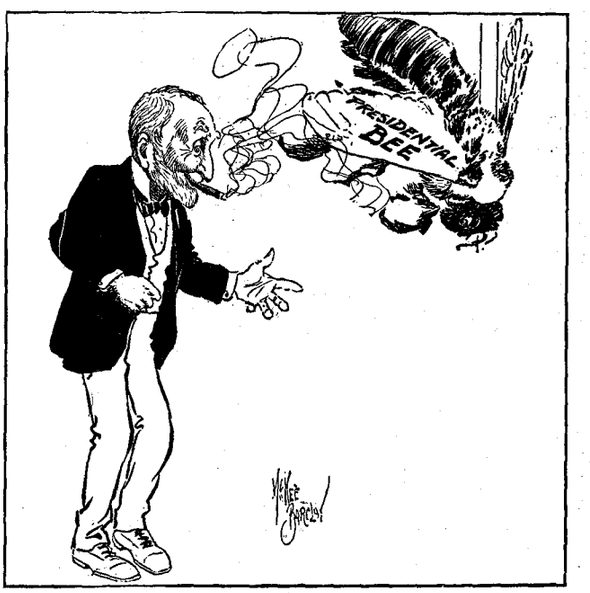
The Detroit *Free Press* (Dem.) points out that "geographically, Mr. Cannon is ideally situated in the very heart of the Middle West," and then adds:

"Politically, he probably represents his party more truly than does the present Chief Executive, being more firmly planted on that stand-patism which is its dominant note, and less aggressively radical in the newer and more venturesome policies which it has been compelled to accept under Rooseveltian domination. At the same time he has gone far enough with the President and has sufficiently aided the purposes of the Administration to satisfy the distinctly Roosevelt Republicans as few other men of equal prominence could."

For the first time in many years, says the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), "Illinois has a Presidential candidate who will have to be seriously reckoned with."

Many papers, too, heap praise upon the Speaker for his "keynote" speech at Danville. He said flatly that he was and always will be opposed to the "anti-injunction bill" advocated by Samuel

"BARKIS IS WILLIN'."
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



A LOUD BUT MUSICAL HUM.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON—"I wonder what that buzzin' sound is that I been hearin' 'round here lately?"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

"UNCLE JOE" TAKES NOTICE.

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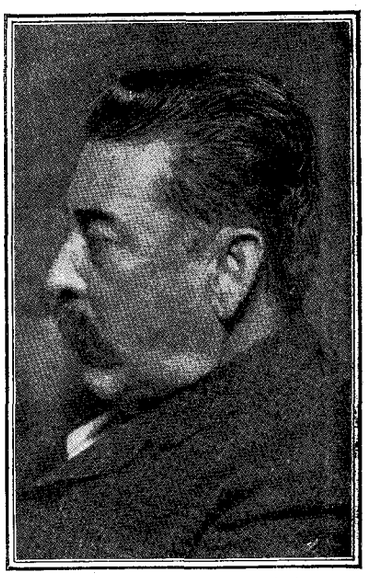
EMILIO NUÑEZ,
Governor of the Province of Havana.

PRESIDENT PALMA, OF CUBA.



JOSÉ MIGUEL GOMEZ,
A former Presidential candidate, now a rebel.

Gompers; that he believed the Dingley Tariff responsible for the present prosperity, and he gave these statistics:

"According to the census of 1890, there was $6,525,000,759 capital invested in manufacturing industries in the United States, whereas, according to the official figures, there was in 1905 $13,122,607,090 so invested. The average number of wage-earners in 1890, as given by the census, was 4,251,535 (and Mr. Gompers said three million were without work in 1894 and 1895). In 1905 the number was 5,492,178, not including those in the hand trades. The total wages paid in 1890 amounted to $1,891,209,696, and in 1905 to $2,661,409,858. The total value of the output of our manufactures in 1890 was $9,372,378,843, and in 1905 $14,873,818,425, not including that from the hand trades."

OUR INTEREST IN THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

THAT the Government always wins at the polls is said to be one of the maxims of Spanish-American politics. Hence it would be idle to deny, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, that the inflammable South-American or Cuban has an excuse for sometimes being unwilling to leave it to an election to overthrow the party in power. At the last Cuban election the Moderates, under President Palma, were maintained in office. The Liberals cried out that official machinery had been used to intimidate and thwart the voters. Their dissatisfaction with the methods and the results has at last found expression in an armed conspiracy which is doing its utmost to become a revolution. "It is less important," remarks the paper already quoted, "to know whether the present insurrection will spread and gain strength than whether the revolutionary habit is to establish itself; whether the intervention of the United States may be called for; whether, in either country, the sentiment for annexation may be revived." Under the Platt amendment this country may intervene "for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty." At present, the press is agreed, no intervention is called for. To quote further:

"Even if the revolution were to succeed, it would be for us only to inquire whether the government which it would then proceed to set up was adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty. We are no guarantor of President Palma. He must sustain himself. This country is in no such relation with Cuba as with Panama, for example, and it is not our official concern how a Cuban government gets into power, but only how it conducts itself when in power."

Nevertheless, a slight rise in the price of Cuban bonds following the news of strife in the island leads the New York *Times* to remark:

"Any insurrection in Cuba, and certainly an insurrection of such proportions as to surpass the power of President Palma's Government to put it down at once, must bring plainly into view the possibility of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. If Cuba should become a part of our territory the faith and credit of the United States would stand behind the Cuban bonds. They would be United States bonds. Their firmness in this market at a time when, but for our protective relation to Cuba they might have been expected to decline, is significant of the state of American public opinion."

The same paper goes on to say:

"Notwithstanding the official assurances given out in Havana, it is plain that the resources of the Government are being severely taxed by the boldness and activity of the insurrectionists. The disquieting and significant fact is that the people of Cuba and even of the city of Havana do not seem disposed to give loyal support to the Palma administration. When not openly disloyal they appear to be curiously indifferent. If they gave hearty support to their Government our intervention under the Platt amendment would not be asked or needed. We can not conceal from ourselves the possibility that conditions may arise which will demand our intervention to secure for the island of Cuba that stable government adequate for the protection of life and property of which, under the Constitution of the island republic, we are practically the guarantors. Manifestly, the triumph of the insurrectionists would give us occasion for grave concern. We might well doubt whether a government of the Liberal party established by revolt would be either stable or adequate for the maintenance of civil order. On the other hand, if the Government of President Palma is so unacceptable to a majority of the Cuban people that but for our intervention they would overthrow it, it would hardly be considered stable even if restored by American arms."

Cuban despatches state that commercial interests in Cuba are friendly toward the idea of annexation, which would bring them within our tariff wall. It is also claimed that the wage-earning class favor annexation, believing that wages would be higher under our flag. American capital is invested in industrial undertakings in Cuba to the extent of $150,000,000. According to Mr. Frederick U. Adams, a writer in *Collier's Weekly*, the annexation of Cuba

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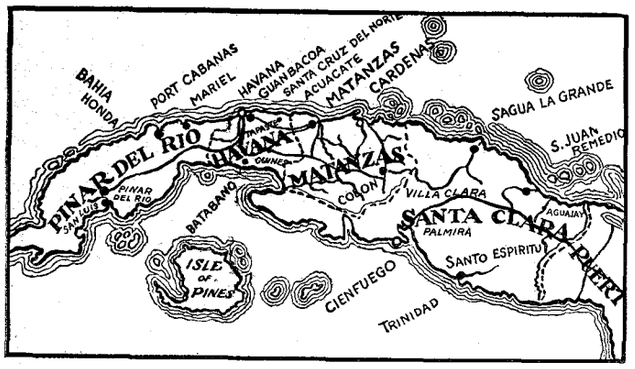


MAP OF THE WESTERN PART OF CUBA, SEAT OF THE REVOLT.

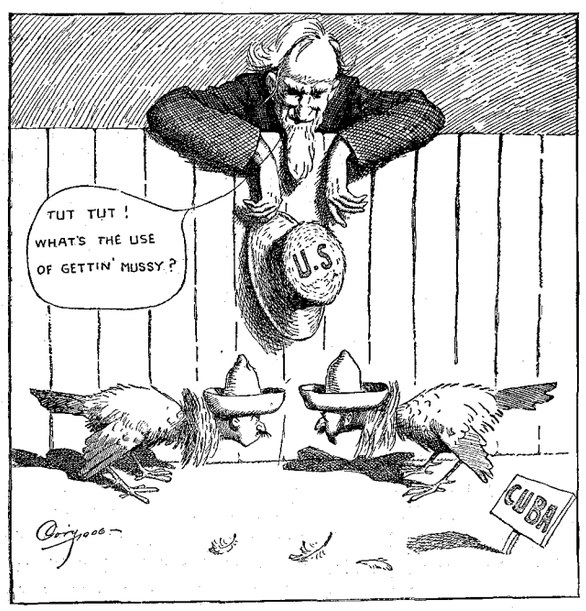
by this country is "inevitable." The situation is watched with interest by the London papers. *The Daily Telegraph* thinks that intervention would create something like ferment throughout the South-American republics and would be exceedingly untimely so soon after the Pan-American Congress. *The Daily Mail* predicts that the United States will be obliged to intervene.

Says the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"It is for the Palma Government to show that there is no occasion for intervention now, and for the Cuban people to determine whether there shall be occasion hereafter. They must make such intervention unnecessary if they would be sure of the preservation of Cuban independence, for every instance of it would tend toward the loss of that independence to the nation that found it necessary to intervene for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty. If such a government can and shall be maintained by the Cuban people there will be no ground or excuse for annexation and no desire for it on the part of the United States. It is for them to preserve their own independence by demonstrating their capacity for self-government, and the way to do it is not by indulging in movements of violent revolution."

The New York *Tribune* remarks ominously:

"It is to be sincerely hoped and expected that there will be no occasion for this country to exercise its legal and moral rights, which are as indubitable as its physical power. But those who are making trouble in Cuba, and especially those, if there are any, who are doing so with a view of provoking American intervention, will do well to take notice of what this country might do if occasion—of which it would be the judge—should arise, and to reflect that intervention by this country might not and in all probability would not be to the advantage of those who had provoked it."



"FUSS AND FEATHERS."
—Cory in the New York *World.*

JEROME AS A CANDIDATE.

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, whom the newspapers are accustomed to denominate the "whirlwind campaigner," the "Prince Rupert" of New York Democracy, and what not, is again prominently before the public, this time as an avowed candidate for Governor. Mr. Jerome's candidacy was first hinted at by the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) some time back, and it is only recently that Mr. Jerome made the following statement:

"In the present shameful condition of our political life in this State I am willing to run for the office of Governor of this State if the Democratic Convention shall nominate me without any understanding, expressed or implied, other than that if elected I shall obey my oath of office as I understand it, in letter and spirit."

Needless to say, the newspapers of Mr. Hearst, who has expected and still expects the Democratic nomination, at once fell upon Jerome tooth and nail. Their special name for him now is "the favorite son of the plunderbund." Murphy, the leader of Tammany, has practically committed himself to support Mr. Hearst. But Mayor McClellan has allowed it to be understood that such support would cost Murphy and his followers $250,000 in political patronage. Mayor McClellan and his friends favor Jerome. Mr. Murphy favors Hearst. Thus Mr. Murphy's position seems a difficult one. The New York *Tribune* and *Press*, two Republican papers, are not overwhelmed by Mr. Jerome's candidacy. Says *The Tribune:*

"He may contribute to break the force of the Hearst movement and to hold old-line Democrats to old-line doctrines. In doing this he will be doing a useful and creditable work, but he will not necessarily be laying anew the foundations of American 'political liberty.' His usefulness in the coming campaign will depend, indeed, a great deal on the extent to which he can divest himself of the fantastic notion that the eternal verities are put on trial the moment he enters a political canvass."

The Press seems even more in accord with the idea of the Hearst papers relative to Jerome. In its opinion, "the Jerome safely landed in a political job is not the Jerome hustling to arrive there." And all that the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) sees in the Jerome candidacy is, first, that "Hearst would leave no stone unturned to bring about defeat for Jerome," and that "it happens to be a fact that Hearst can, by running on his own account, insure a Democratic defeat."

There is, however, nothing so lukewarm about the expressions of the New York *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), Jerome's sponsor and friend of the McClellan faction in Tammany Hall. The New York *Times* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.) are also stanch supporters of the district attorney's. *The Sun*, referring to Jerome's declaration, says, "We would give more for that pledge from Jerome than for all the other platforms that could be erected from now until doomsday." In Jerome *The Sun* sees a reformer of the *Dreadnought* type, and as to certain of his opponents it says in veiled language:

"The great, and for the present the insuperable, obstacle to substantial betterment in public life is the apathy and indifference of society. So long as society approves, countenances, and tolerates scoundrels who have successfully eluded the police, the criminal courts, and the jails, so long will rascality continue to thrive."

The Times at once leaped to Mr. Jerome's support. "Mr. Jerome is right," it cries, "the present condition of our political life is shameful," and maintains that "if the Buffalo Convention is not absolutely bent upon the destruction of the Democratic party in New York, it will nominate Mr. Jerome for Governor." In commenting upon the manner in which Mr. Jerome has performed his duty in his present office *The Times* observes:

"He has performed it to the satisfaction of reasonable men. At the same time he has refused to be swept off his feet and engage in profitless forays of furious prosecution at the prompting

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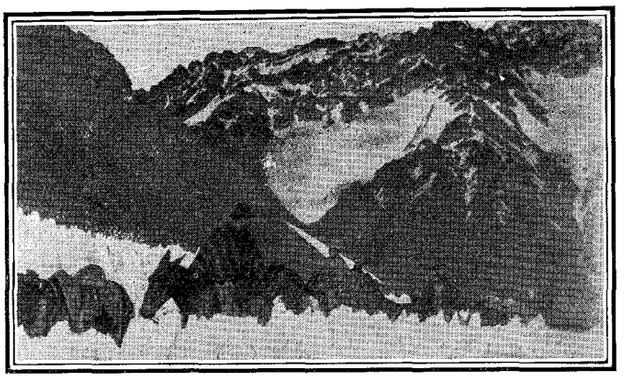


MIGRATING REFUGEES AFTER THE PREVIOUS CHILE EARTHQUAKE.

REFUGEES IN THE MOUNTAINS AFTER A FORMER EARTHQUAKE.

of those who had neither his knowledge of law and fact or his responsibility to the community. The people, using the word in the sense in which it is now chiefly used, believe in Mr. Jerome, as they have shown in the past by their votes, and as they will show again if the opportunity is afforded them. He still enjoys their confidence, for he has served and protected them. He has the confidence of conservative men, because he is not an incendiary or a bushwhacker. For these reasons he is the man of the hour for the Democratic party."

THE SITUATION AT VALPARAISO.

VESUVIUS, San Francisco, and now Valparaiso, are the three immediate causes for the remark of the Philadelphia *Ledger* that "the habit of referring to this globe as *terra firma* is unduly flattering." The rapid succession of these three enormous disturbances calls forth widespread comment upon the instability of the earth's crust in general and the necessity for precautionary measures in those localities liable to be afflicted. The Brooklyn *Eagle* has this to say:

"While the severest earthquakes affect the coast of the Pacific—this despite the disasters of Lisbon, Caracas, and Charleston—it behooves every important city, especially near the coast, to assure its water supply against emergencies, to bury its telegraph and other wires, for it is the fall and breaking of poles that has interrupted all forms of electric service in late instances as well as carried danger, and to study the effect of seismic shock on various types of buildings, with a view to eliminating the least resistant forms."

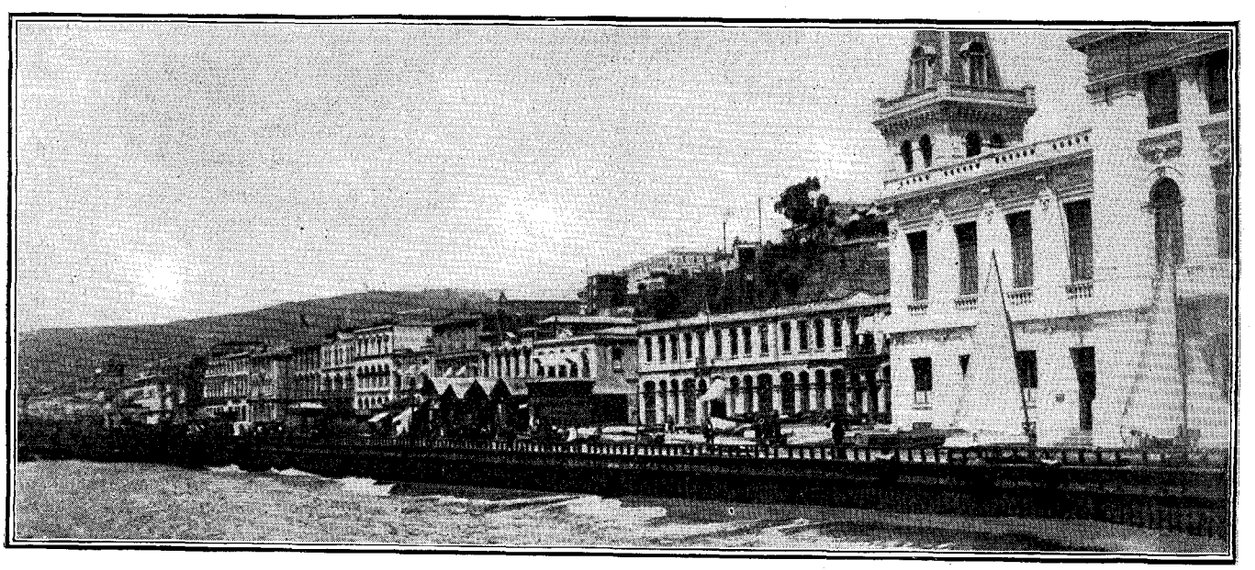
The great similarity of the disasters in San Francisco and Valparaiso is the cause of much speculation as to the geological reasons for their occurrence. The Philadelphia *Record*, however, observes that in the presence of so much suffering, "scientific speculation may well be deferred until the demands of humanity shall have been satisfied." Another paper, the Detroit *News*, finds room both for expressions of sympathy and for a little "scientific speculation" with this result:

"The cause of the Valparaiso quake was apparently the same as that of the San Francisco disaster—a readjustment of the geological fault in the underlying strata. The break between the foothills of the Andean range and the ocean depths had reached a stage where further settlement was possible, and it took place with very short notice to the insignificant creatures living on the surface.

"The Valparaiso affair is only another chapter in the story of the earth, and later chapters are likely to be added until the backbone which buttresses two continents has undergone adaptation to its burden at all points between the Arctic Ocean and Cape Horn."

After considerably more than a week since the shock in South America the reports which are received give nothing definite in the matter of statistics. The New York *Herald* says that the death list will "probably exceed one thousand" and the "damage to property will exceed $250,000,000"—figures which justify comparison between this disturbance and our own recent calamity in California. But whether or not the absolute loss in life and property is greater there than here, "it is certainly so," as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "in proportion to the ability of the people to bear it and of their country to afford them relief, for Valparaiso bears a much larger relation to a far smaller and less wealthy country than our Pacific coast city to the United States." This paper continues:

"It is an appropriate time for an expression of sympathy from



THE HARBOR FRONT OF VALPARAISO, ON MADE GROUND; BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

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this country, officially and unofficially, and of offers of such substantial aid and relief as would be timely and acceptable. The proffer should be prompt and would undoubtedly be sincere, and aid rendered at such a moment would be keenly appreciated, no doubt, and would go far to kindle a grateful feeling toward this country which it would be an advantage to awaken and to cultivate."

This view is typical of the present editorial expression of our press. The Toledo *Blade* remarks, similarly, that any aid we may give now "will tend materially to destroy a baseless suspicion that has been spreading in South American countries, namely, that we are actuated in our endeavor to bring about closer relations by greed and self-interest."

"One of the most gratifying features of the situation," according to the New York *Tribune*, is the intelligent and energetic action of the Chilean Government for the relief of the sufferers.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

THE publication of President Roosevelt's letter to Congressman James E. Watson, of Rushville, Ind., on the issues of the present Congressional campaign has precipitated inquiry as to the complexion of the next Congress. In the President's words, "To change the leadership and organization of the House at this time means to bring confusion upon those who have been successfully engaged in the steady working out of a great and comprehensive scheme for the betterment of our social, industrial, and civic conditions." In his opinion, "such a change would substitute a purposeless confusion, a violent and hurtful oscillation between the positions of the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary, for the present orderly progress along the lines of a carefully thought-out policy." Mr. Roosevelt maintains that he speaks with "historic accuracy" when he says "that not in our time has any other Congress done so well in so many different fields of endeavor as the present Congress has done." There is a mass of newspaper comment on this. The Pittsburg *Press* (Ind. Rep.) believes that "his appeal will strengthen party lines in every State." The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), on the other hand, feels that "this letter is an insult to intelligent votes anywhere." These are samples. The New York *Herald* (Ind.), in its news columns, presents the following facts:

"Mr. Sherman had admitted within a short time to the President and other Administration leaders, however, that the Republicans stood to lose forty seats that they now hold in the House. This would mean a drop from the majority of 112 elected in November, 1904, to a majority of only 32 in the Sixtieth Congress.

"It is frankly admitted that no living man who feels there will be a loss of forty Congress districts to his party can safely make the prediction that the loss will not be fifty or perhaps more, and a loss of fifty-six districts would tie the House. This is due entirely to almost unparalleled conditions which prevail in the Republican party organizations in a dozen States and to agitation along Socialistic lines for the destruction of parties which is now sweeping along like a prairie fire. The districts that Mr. Sherman expects to lose evidently are those which were carried by the Democrats in 1902 and were swept into the Republican column by the phenomenal run of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904.

"These districts are situated thus:

California	3	Missouri	8
Delaware	1	Nebraska	1
Illinois	7	New Jersey	2
Indiana	2	New York	6
Iowa	1	North Carolina	1
Kentucky	1	Ohio	3
Michigan	1	Pennsylvania	2
Minnesota	1		

"Incidentally, the Democrats in 1904 wrested from the Republicans three districts, one each in Maryland, Massachusetts, and West Virginia, and these, all other things being equal, they may be counted upon to retain.

"The party strength shown by the Republicans in the present House on the basis of the returns is 249, and of the Democrats 137. This is a majority of 112. There are now three Republican and two Democratic vacancies. A loss of forty seats from the showing made at the Presidential election would not be a serious matter, because it would still leave to the Republicans a safe working majority of thirty-two votes. But Mr. Sherman and his associates have to confront a phenomenal situation in many States.

"There are troubles of the first magnitude in New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Iowa. There are obstacles to easy party success elsewhere, but these States will suffice to point out to the Congress Committee the difficulties it will labor under in depending on prosperity alone for success in keeping down the Democratic gain to 40."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) takes account of these facts, and reverting to the letter of President Roosevelt, says: "As the President of the whole country the people of the United States are with and for Theodore Roosevelt. As the leader of a party he stands in the same position as that in which Mr. Cannon, or Mr. Sherman, or any lesser politician would stand." The Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.), however, believes the letter "will have a good effect upon a considerable and very influential element in the business world." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) remarks:

"It is too much to expect that the Republicans can retain their present majority in the House of Representatives. In the landslide of two years ago many districts which were normally Democratic slipped their moorings. The only question is as to the gains that are possible for the Democracy.

"Why should any man who supported Republicans two years ago vote for Democratic candidates now? That is the issue presented by Mr. Roosevelt."

The New York *Times* (Dem.) sees so little good in the letter that it advises Mr. Bryan to seize his chance at once and to shatter the President's arguments. But the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) can see nothing but good in the President's praise of Congress. It says:

"President Roosevelt, in terms to which the whole country will listen, approves what has been done. As he points out, the present Congress and its predecessors have addressed themselves to laws which would regulate corporations without destroying prosperity, neither listening to the 'trust-buster' nor the 'trust magnate,' but legislating for the sober advance and prosperity of the people under the reign of impartial law. The President appeals now for the election next November of a House and Senate favorable to this policy—the regulation of trusts and railroads by new legislation where old laws are inadequate, and the unsparing prosecution of these corporations where they have violated law.

"A vote for a Republican Congressman is a vote for this policy. A vote against a Republican Congressman is a vote against this policy. By this great issue all other issues are insignificant. The tariff, as President Roosevelt succinctly points out, will be revised in part and in whole when revision will do more good than harm. On every other issue—the Panama Canal, our foreign policy or internal affairs—the Republican party now and always is for enlightenment, education, equality, and the rights of man."

The New York *Evening Post* makes some interesting comments concerning the aspect of the United States Senate during the two years beginning with 1907. To quote:

"Curiously enough, the thirty vacancies occurring then are evenly divided between the two parties. Among the fifteen Democrats there are three—Dubois, of Idaho, Clark, of Montana, and Gearin, of Oregon—who have Republican colleagues. There are none of the retiring Republicans who have Democratic colleagues. Indeed, the list of States in which the next legislatures will have to choose Senators is not over-encouraging to Democratic forecasters. It runs: Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and Wyoming. In at least four of these States there are, or have recently been, active revolts against the established régime in Republican politics: but in every instance it seems to have assumed the form of a movement strictly within the party. The work of such men as Colby in New Jersey and Churchill in New Hampshire has generally the good-will of intelligent Democrats."

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THE RETURN OF THE PROBABLE.
—Bush in the New York *World*.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE.
WILLIAM JENNINGS—"That looks good to me!"
—International Syndicate, Baltimore.

MY OWN, MY NATIVE LAND.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE leading impossibility for Mr. Bryan's cabinet is Roger Sullivan.—*Charleston News-Courier.*

ROGER SULLIVAN refuses to regard Mr. Bryan as the Datto of the Democratic party.—*Baltimore Sun.*

TOM TAGGART sides with Sullivan. The Bryan luck is getting to be something abnormal.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THERE is no doubt about Texas. For chauffeur for the national automobile, William Jennings Bryan.—*Houston Chronicle.*

SOME of the enthusiasts appear to forget that they are booming Mr. Bryan for a third term as candidate.—*Butte Inter-Mountain.*

BEFORE indorsing the arbitration principle, Mr. Bryan made sure that Roger Sullivan was not a party to The Hague agreement.—*Detroit News.*

MR. BRYAN said he was feeling fine and was prepared for anything.—*Paris despatch.* He is, indeed! "Into the ditch once more, dear friends; into the ditch once more."—*Rochester Post Express.*

BRYAN supporters appear to be having a lot of trouble trying to avoid the Roosevelt copyrights in drawing up a platform.—*Denver Republican.*

MESSRS. CLEVELAND, PARKER, and HILL know the whereabouts of three of the dollars the Bryan reception committee didn't get.—*Washington Post.*

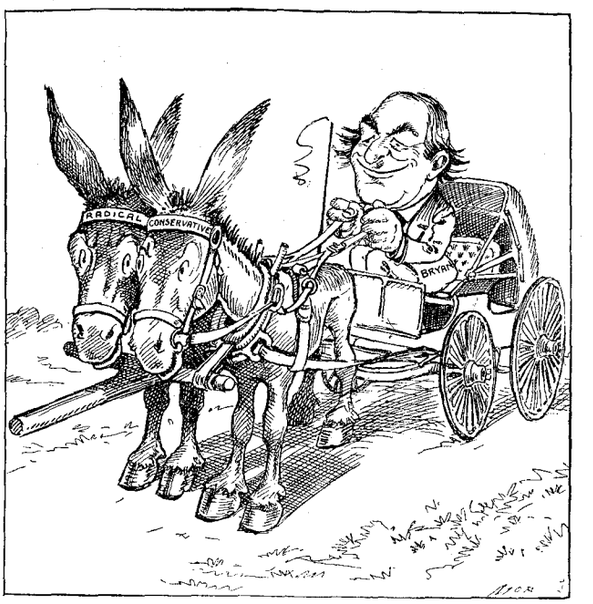
OHIO Democrats in session at Columbus indorsed President Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan. Here is a lofty disregard of political lines, anyway.—*Buffalo Express.*

WHEN Mr. Bryan has completed his tour of Australia he will have a double hitch around the presidency of the coming international parliament.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said that King Edward and Emperor William intend to prepare a letter of advice to the Czar. And so soon after Colonel Bryan's visit to Russia?—*Buffalo Express.*

IF Mr. Bryan will remain in Australia during the summer of 1908, the cable companies can afford to make pretty substantial contributions to his campaign fund.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

COMMANDER BRYAN—"Wonder if I dare say, 'Forward, march'?"
—Hager in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer.*



WILLIAM J. BRYAN—"The world said I d never do it, but I have them hitched together now."
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review.*

BORN TO COMMAND.

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LETTERS AND ART.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF OUR POETS.

THE detachment of American poetry from the life and ideals of to-day is emphasized by an English writer who, in a comprehensive survey of American verse, dwells upon the output of the present to discover, if he may, signs of a future national ideal. He notes the disappearance of old ideals, such as the Calvinism of the early poets, and the humanitarianism and the ideal of national unity that, in the days before the war between the North and South, gave rise to what he calls "a kind of American Renaissance." But, he continues, "under the disturbance of social order, the dissipation of energy, the set-back to the arts of peace caused by the resultant conflict, the blaze died down to the small fire we now observe." Ours are all minor poets, he observes, and of these there are many. Aldrich, Gilder, Woodberry, Carman, and Moody, and a few others are named to give some hints of personality to a large company whom he sees as uninspired artificers whose work is marked by "finish," not "passion." We quote from the writer in *The Times Literary Supplement* (London):

"They are cultivated people who sit apart, weaving fancies and carving jewels. Their work does not breathe the spirit of their country, it advances no new ideal, no new claim, has no particular bearing on the life of their time. The Emersonian tradition is dead, except, perhaps, for the formless, trenchant verses of Miss Dickinson; no one, except some contributors to a certain independent journal, imitates Whitman; the great influences have passed. The case of American poetry is as ours—the lamp is being kept alight, no more. There is in the work of nearly every living poet the timidity of the scholar, the sentiment of the passionless nature. It may be the posthumous influence of a long-past Calvinism that induces the tameness of this dainty work; it may be that in the mad race for wealth people of letters hold aloof from national life, of which, again, nothing so thwarts the development as the individualism of commercial competition; it may be that America must assimilate her mixed population before the national spirit finds new expression. Fiction, of course, as with us, attracts much of the ability that might otherwise be given to poetry, and passion and enthusiasm find outlets in such work as the earlier novels of Mr. Owen Wister. In any case, most of the American poets—Father Tabb, Mr. Burroughs, Mr. Woodberry, Mr. Mifflin, and others, to say nothing of the many poetesses—are like our own, remote from national life, and craftsmen rather than prophets."

"Whence is the awakening to come?" asks the writer. In his answer he distrusts the reply given by Bliss Carman and some others to the same query that it will be in such "poetry of the people" as Mr. James Whitcomb Riley produces. The writer remarks that "the poetry of the people is not to be created at will," and adds:

"But such poetry must grow, and it will not grow out of Mr. Riley's Hoosier poems or the negro songs of Mrs. Greene and others, any more than it will grow out of Barnes's Dorsetshire poems. The nation is too old; it was too old in Whittier's day. Youth can not be counterfeited, and the youth of America has all gone hitherto to politics and commerce, leaving its men of letters to act as its mentors. Mr. Stedman has foretold an upgrowth of poetic drama; his prediction has not yet been fulfilled except in the case of Mr. W. V. Moody, a young poet of great power and promise, but again remote, Æschylean, and a little difficult. We see more hope in such poets as Richard Hovey and Mr. Bliss Carman, or, rather, not in them, but in something to which they may give rise. Hovey died too young; Mr. Bliss Carman is hard at work falsifying his early performance, writing too much, too carelessly, too parrot-wise. The poet of the immortal 'Eavesdropper' has too often written nonsense. But with all his lamentable extravagances, weaknesses, and lapses from true taste he has that quality of which we have noted the lack in the poetry of most of his predecessors, a youthful gaiety and bravery. It seems, indeed, as if his country might be acquiring at last the power to express in poetry that enterprise, that adventurer-spirit which has hitherto been reserved for its affairs. Its poets have been cautious, sentimental, respectable. 'The world is Vagabondia to him who is a vagabond,' cries Mr. Carman (or Mr. Hovey).

> O all you hearts about the world
> In whom the truant gipsy blood,
> Under the frost of this pale time,
> Sleeps like the daring sap and flood
>
> That dream of April and reprieve!
> You whom the haunted vision drives,
> Incredulous of home and ease,
> Perfection's lovers all your lives.
>
> You brethren of the light heart guild,
> The mystic fellow-craft of joy
> Who tarry for the news of truth,
> And listen for some vast ahoy,
>
> Blown in from sea, who crowd the wharves,
> With eager eyes that wait the ship,
> Whose foreign tongues will fill the world
> With wondrous tales from lip to lip.

"At least he is never sentimental, never afraid of passion, any more than he is afraid of showing the learning and the mastery of his art that he too often misuses. And, if that temper be sincere, it may be the forerunner of an awakening, an outburst of poetry greater than any that America has yet produced, a poetry that shall be worthy of a great nation and of the greatness of her earlier poets."

THE ORIENTAL IDEA OF WOMAN IN SPANISH DRAMA.

"WOMAN'S rôle in the drama of Spain is passive rather than active, precisely as the rôle she has always played in the annals of Eastern life has been one of forced effacement." This resemblance of types in the dramatic literature of Spain and the East is pointed out by Marcel Dieulafoy, of the Institute of France, in the course of an article on the Oriental germ in the Spanish drama, contributed to *Le Correspondant* (Paris). Woman is certainly, he continues, "spared the indignity of legalized polygamy, but her seclusion and surveillance are not the less rigorous because the degradations and restrictions of harem life are not apparent. In all circumstances she remains practically the woman of Islam disguised in a mantilla."

It was the Moor who introduced to the Iberian Peninsula the condition of womanhood so different from that of all other European nations, adds Mr. Dieulafoy, and even after the expulsion of the Moor, the lot of the Spanish woman remained for long one of quasi-slavery, as abundantly shown in Calderon, Lope de Vega, and Cervantes. It is necessary, then, in order to understand the Spanish heroine of the dramatists of the Golden Age of Spain, to consider that even after the close of the Middle Ages she was looked upon by her lord, as Mohammed looked upon woman, as a being made for the delectation of man. To quote Mr. Dieulafoy:

"The truth is that the Mussulman loves not with his heart. His polygamous notions would attest this, even if the Koran did not do so. Yet while careless of the feelings his women have for him, he submits them to a rigorous discipline and an absolute fidelity, for his honor's sake. Now, altho in Spanish drama the woman plays an insignificant rôle, she is, nevertheless, as in most dramas, the mainspring of the action. She becomes so, however, only objectively or relatively and through nothing of her personal characteristics. Thus she becomes the innocent victim of her husband's sense of honor once the breath of suspicion touches her virtue. The woman in the classic Spanish drama, for example, who is slain by her husband because a sovereign has cast adulterous eyes upon her is a very well known personage in early Spanish dramas. Her husband, incapable of harming his king, as the representative of the Most High, preserves his honor by the sacrifice of his wife, being abetted in the act by the relatives of the victim and often by herself. This is clearly an assimilation of Mohammedan doctrines as to the 'cleanliness' of the wife and the sacredness of the husband's honor. Calderon, Molina, Montalan, Rojas, all adhere to this method of treatment. Old Romans tho

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they be, however, in respect of their marital honor these men, who hold woman's life so cheap, do not display a highly refined sense of honor in the ordinary dealings of life—clearly an Oriental trait which abounds in the Spanish drama. . . . Apart from these characteristics of the Moslem spirit in early Spanish drama, there is to be noticed the stoic indifference with which lovers treat their mistresses, the lack of tender expression and sentiment being truly Oriental, for the pious Moslem held it to be degrading to display open affection for his women."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MRS. DELAND'S LITERARY CREED.

"TELL the truth, tell it not as you wish to see it, or as you wish other people to see it—but as it is." With this admonition Mrs. Deland announces what may be termed her literary creed, a profession of faith which seems to place her among the uncompromising realists. This statement, with much interesting comment from her, we find in an interview with Mrs. Deland published in the New York *Times* (August 19), by W. de Wagstaffe, who writes over the pen-name "Pendennis." Altho Mrs. Deland believes in the credo of the realists she also believes that there is safety from the excesses of that doctrine by finding "always the perfect proportion in the subject at hand." To find this proportion—"in fact, to see no other"—she declares to be the artist's first duty. "The simplest rule," she asserts, "to find the veritable proportions of a story is a watchful slavery to truth." "Pendennis" here proposes the query whether truth is to be followed "if it is sordid and ugly and crippled." Mrs. Deland's reply places her in the interesting rôle of critic as well as expositor. She asks:

"Is life ever a thing so wretched that it does not do some service to art? I will say even more, does it not serve the community when it is told in all its just proportion of truth? Take that awful, wonderful book, 'The Jungle.' There is a scene in that book that has not been equaled for thrilling horror in literature since Zola wrote 'L'Assommoir.' I have tried to make my friends read it; I went about talking everywhere of its big moments; but every one said: 'Oh! It's about that horrid meat; we don't want to read it.' Apart from the meat, which might have been entirely left out, to the great artistic advantage of the novel, it is the most awful tragedy of human suffering I have ever read. Somehow the author failed to make of it a perfect work of art, by writing pages and pages of socialistic propaganda at the end."

Asked whether to achieve the perfect proportions in art more was needed than the possession of the dramatic instinct, Mrs. Deland replies:

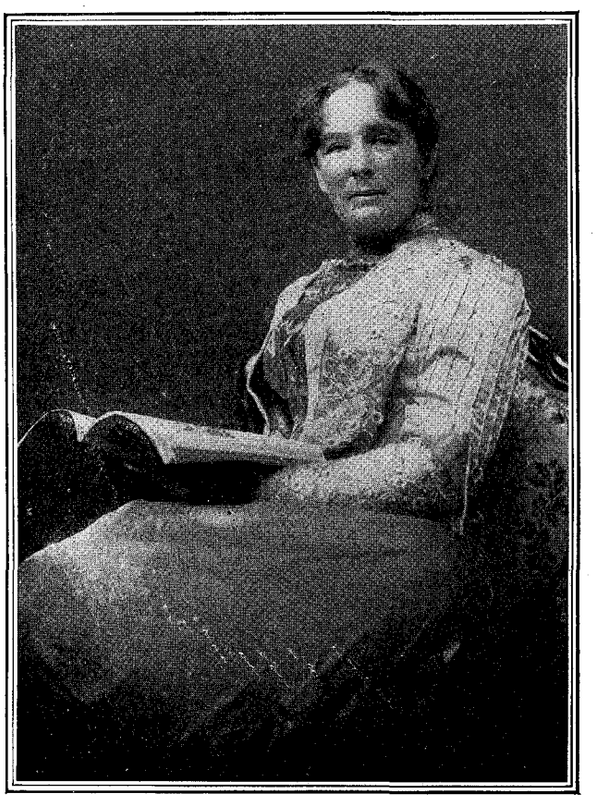
"The dramatic instinct is perhaps something I lack entirely. I see things in process of development, I am more interested in watching the acts as they mingle and clash in the current of natural proportions, so long as I do not intrude my own untried theories upon the social mechanism of the ages. In writing a novel I put truth as the first and foremost ingredient, construction next, and then style, which is dependent upon one's manner of feeling the pressure of living. Every true thing, really and faithfully true, stirs a new complexity of analysis, and we lose ourselves easily in modish analysis of motives. Some very celebrated writers have had the gift of doing one or two bits in a novel with startling realism, and failed in all other consequences of the story. There was Frank Norris, for instance, whose 'Octopus' was a big canvas, with one or two foregrounds in it that put the entire perspective out of proportion. I remember one situation where a man's whole soul was revealed in the trivial act of slamming the door of an elevator behind him. It was so dramatically told that you felt the slam of the door almost hit you in the face. Then, of course, his picture of the stock exchange was masterful, but they were not, to my mind, in complete proportion from cover to cover."

In reference particularly to Mrs. Deland's recent novel, "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," she was asked some things about the mental processes that operate in the production of such a work—whether, for instance, she found that her characters lived by their own laws and so "compelled their own individualities." Her reply was: "So long as they remain true to themselves I let them live, but the moment they begin to tempt my power to subjugate them to my own theories I turn them out neck and crop." The moral of her story, she avers, was its literary impulse, "so far as any moral helps to conceive useful material for art, . . . but the art of its presentation demanded that its characters interpret it in the circumstances of their lives, and not in the moralizing of them." She continues:

"There is a clear distinction between the art of a novel and its moral, just as there is between an artist's vision of a fact, a life, and a theory.

"It is more important to report the incidental process of a circumstantial evolution truthfully, with all its byways, than it is to tie your characters to a moral."

The interviewer at this point brings out for approval or disapproval the logic of the creed as it affects the vexed question of



MRS. MARGARET DELAND.

Had she been a man, says "Pendennis," she would have made a fine judge, an equally good bishop, or the president of a college. "So sound is she in the sense of things real and unreal, artistic and false, in the evils of narrow virtues, and the virtue of some evils, that one leaves her as one leaves any real master of arts, refreshed in spirit and restored in poise, tho still amid modern insecurities of faith."

the "happy ending." "What if," he asks, "circumstances being obeyed, you find your story ends in unredeemable tragedy?" We are given the picture of Mrs. Deland waving her hand in a gesture of helpless regret and replying:

"Well, let it end so, if it is true to life. I suppose such an end might be inevitable to a novel and it would still serve as a splendid work of art, and not leave the reader in utter darkness. Take 'The House of Mirth,' a story so tremendously faithful to the truth that it was confined literally to no redeeming answer. And yet, the wonderful art of it was this negative brilliancy of construction. I wrote to Mrs. Wharton and told her what a wonderful thing she had done, to write a novel that showed such hopeless conditions, and she wrote back that this was her only excuse for writing it. You see, she was so absolutely true to life that in showing us a phase of its circumstantial conditions she produced a work of art that impressed its own moral."

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THE AUTHORSHIP OF "BEAU BRUMMEL."

RICHARD MANSFIELD, says Mr. William Winter, has, throughout his professional career, "conspicuously displayed the faculty of initiative—the faculty of choosing new subjects and making new applications of old ideas." An illustration of the latter is to be seen in the story of the authorship of Mansfield's most popular play, "Beau Brummel." Its production is called by Mr. Winter, in an appreciative estimate of the actor published in *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia, August 11), "one of the most auspicious incidents of Mansfield's career." The play was first seen at the Madison Square Theater, New York, on May 19, 1890. Mr. Winter gives an account of the "singular manner" in which the play was made. He writes:

"About 1887 Mansfield applied to me for a list of plays such as I might consider expedient for revival, and, in reply to his request, I directed his attention to several old comedies, long disused. In particular, I mentioned the comedy of 'Beau Nash,' by Douglas Jerrold—a copy of which I sent to him to read. That play contains the well-drawn character of Richard Nash, 'the Tiberius of a silk stocking' and 'by the grace of impudence, King of Bath'—in his day a remarkable man, of whom the biography was written by no less an author than Oliver Goldsmith. The play contains, also, an amusing story, comic incidents, good equivoke, and various pungent examples of the caustic pleasantry for which its author was distinguished; for instance: 'Virtue's a work of time; you can not raise a character like a salad;' 'Nothing was ever written in English that wouldn't have been finer in something else;' 'A man's in no danger as long as he *talks* his love, but to *write* it is to impale himself on his own pothooks;' 'People with one leg in the grave are so devilish long before they put in the other! Like birds, they seem to repose better on one leg.'"

Mr. Mansfield read the volume loaned by Mr. Winter, and tho he did not find the play practicable for the modern stage, "he derived from it the idea of acting a beau." At a subsequent meeting of the two the subject was discussed and Mr. Winter suggested to the actor that certain incidents in the life of Beau Brummel might be utilized in dramatic form. Mansfield confessed to have been reading Captain Jesse's memoir of that picturesque personage, and the actor and critic agreed that "the passage in which Captain Jesse records the half-imbecile exile's reception of imaginary guests could be expanded into a striking and pathetic closing scene." Mr. Winter continues:

"A day or two later I sent to Mansfield, in writing, the plan of a play. The scene was to be laid partly in Oatlands, the country-seat of the Duke of York, now a hotel; partly in London; and partly in Calais, or Caen. Brummel was to be represented as a magnanimous gentleman, delicate, affectionate, gentle; a person of fine character and moral worth. He was to rescue a beautiful girl from the persecution of the Prince of Wales, and in that way to incur the royal enmity. He was to become enamored of that girl and win from her a promise of marriage—dictated by her sense of obligation. He was then, casually, to ascertain that her affections were, secretly, fixed upon a handsome young man of narrow fortune; he was to rescue that youth from the perils of the gaming-table, and—with stern abnegation of himself—to procure the betrothal of the young lovers, and to disappear into France. There he was to endure poverty and the pangs of want; there, at a phantom feast, he was to welcome the phantom shapes of noble lords and ladies, the companions of his better days; and there, finally, he was to expire, after having been found by his old friends.

"Upon that plan I believed that a practicable comedy could be written, and I was sure that Mansfield could write it. I was not then aware that the incident of Brummel's insane reception of imaginary visitors had been used in a play, but afterward I read a two-act piece, by Blanchard Jerrold, a paltry fabric, of no practical use, in which the incident of the phantom guests was employed. That incident is not a startling novelty to observers who remember Geoffrey Dale and the play of 'The Last Man.' Mansfield wished me to aid him in writing a comedy about Beau Brummel, but that I declined to do, being burdened with other work. The result was that he employed Mr. W. C. Fitch, a Boston youth, who had been recommended to his attention by the well-known journalist Edward A. Dithmar; and, changing my plan (without improving it), he dictated to that assistant the greater part of the piece as it now stands. Some of the more piquant lines in its dialog are derived from Captain Jesse's book; others are taken from earlier plays; others are inventions of the actor. The scheme of idealizing the character was mine, and so was the fundamental idea of the play. Brummel, in actual life, was little better than a blackguard, and, according to Leigh Hunt, he became a physical wreck because of incontinence. Mansfield's acting has made him a romantic, pathetic, exquisite hero."

EPHEMERAL LIFE OF CHICAGO MAGAZINES.

TO disprove the imputation that the "literary interests of Chicago" belonged "in that important category where one discovers the historic 'snakes of Ireland,'" Mr. Herbert E. Fleming compiled a record of the upspringing of literary magazines and periodicals in every stage of that city's history. This record, published in successive numbers of *The American Journal of Sociology* (Chicago, November, 1905–July, 1906), shows that in the Western metropolis "there has been a constant manifestation of the general esthetic interest on its creative side." All told, he declares, "306 periodicals with some sort of literary interest dominant in their pages have been attempted." The constancy of the phenomenon is exhibited in the following table:

Decadal Period of Origin	Number	Per cent. of Total
Forties and fifties (prairie days to panic)	27	0.09
Sixties to Fire (to 1871 inclusive)	46	.15
Seventies (after the Fire)	47	.15
Eighties	68	.22
Nineties	70	.23
1900 to 1906	48	.16
Total	306	1.00

In character, these periodicals, broadly classed as literary, are of fifteen types, says the writer, "ranging from the genuinely literary, with chief interest in form according to the standard derived from classic literature, down to the 'family-story' paper, with rather crude expression of the mere interest in story. The 'Western' interest, or some modification of it, is common to all, this being the general variation in the universal literary interest here." The following table, "for which classifications are necessarily more or less arbitrary," indicates the variety:

Type	Decade of Origin							
	Forties and Fifties	Sixties to Fire (incl. 1871)	Seventies after Fire	Eighties	Nineties	1900 to 1906	Totals	Per cent. of Total
Literary	12	8	12	14	13	14	73	0.24
Literary-miscellany	9	3	1	..	1	..	14	.05
Literary-information	3	3	3	9	5	10	33	.11
Literary-news	..	1	2	2	3	..	8	.03
Literary-fashions	1	1	1	..	1	..	4	.01
Literary-society	..	..	2	3	2	..	7	.02
Juvenile literature	2	10	3	1	7	1	24	.08
Juvenile-family story	..	5	2	2	3	1	13	.04
Family story	..	10	14	17	16	5	62	.20
Illustrated	2	6	7	12	16	17	60	.20*
Fine arts	2	3	1	4	8	5	23	.08
Humor	..	..	4	6	6	5	21	.07
Quaint literature	..	..	..	1	6	8	15	.05
Literary criticism	1	2	2	5	3	2	15	.05
Literature of sport	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	.01
Duplicates	5	6	8	11	20	20	70	.23
Net total	27	46	47	68	70	48	306	1.00

*Five per cent. illustrations sole esthetic characteristic.

The duration of most of the periodicals has been brief. About one-half (49 per cent.) of the 306 lived but a year or less. Some came out but once. Nearly three-fourths (72 per cent.) survived less than five years. Of the whole number, 270, or 88 per cent., have ceased publication. Of the 36 extant, 15 have been

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established since January, 1900. The only high-grade magazine which has had a long career and still survives is a journal of literary criticism, *The Dial*. We quote further on this point of the "many failures":

"In detail the reason why so many have been ephemerals is that they were merely outbursts showing personal aspirations of ambitious writers—this being conspicuously so with the *bibelots*. Further, the degree of potency in the sentimental demand of Western people for a Western magazine—an often-expressed demand whose validity is diminishing with the closer contacts of the nation—has been constantly overestimated. Incidentally, business malpractise, in converting magazines that started out with dignity and promise into 'write-up' sheets, has caused some failures. These are some of the reasons why Chicago is sometimes called 'the graveyard of magazines.'"

NOTABLE FIGURES OF THE ITALIAN DRAMA.

RAFFAELI SIMBOLI, in an account of the Italian stage of to-day, waives as profitless the discussion "Whether there really *is* an Italian national theater." Whichever way the question is settled, he says, seeking a safe entrenchment, "there is no doubt that we have notable authors and plays, and not a few admirable actors and actresses." Names that he mentions have not the familiarity to American readers that D'Annunzio's has. Mr. Simboli in *The Critic* (August) places that dramatist easily first in tragedy, but as he mentions no other in that field we are not enabled to estimate the degree of eminence his attribution confers. Passing on to the writers of comedy, Mr. Simboli singles out two "who can not be accused of drawing tears from the most sentimental of their fair hearers—Traversi and Testoni." Traversi, known to the profession as "Giannino," he says, "is not only a dramatist but a lecturer, a writer on public questions, a man of the world, and a sportsman." As a dramatist he figures thus:

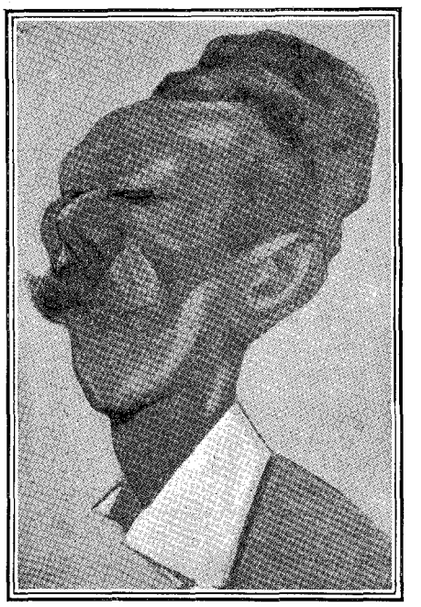
"He has given to the Italian stage a note of gaiety which, tho it may spring from satirical, almost cynical, observation, generally succeeds in veiling its satire under a cheerful smile. Among his most notable works may be mentioned 'La scuola del marito,' 'La scalata dell' Olimpo,' and 'Giorni più liete.' It is one of his peculiarities to do all his best creative work in summer, throwing off a whole play in a few days, but afterward spending much time and reams of paper in revising and rewriting."

D'ANNUNZIO, FROM AN ITALIAN CARICATURE.

Alfredo Testoni, the other writer of comedies, "has never known failure." We are told:

"He possesses the great secret of winning and not wearying the public. His comedies are always lively, the dialog rapid and effective. He does not pretend to solve complicated psychological questions; his subjects are frequently slight, but handled with mastery and exquisite taste. Among his most recent and notable works are: 'Fra due guanciali,' 'In automobile,' 'Quel non so che,' 'La Duchessina,' and the latest of all, 'Il Cardinal Lambercini,' which has had a great success in Italy."

In the field of the psychological drama the foremost names are Praga, Rovetta, Giacosa, Bracco, and Butti. Marco Praga is president of the Società degli Autori. "He has a fine psychological insight and his characters have a way of being very much alive." Gerolamo Rovetta's dramas, we are told, "are thoroughly modern in content and strong to a degree which is almost appalling. . . . Nearly all his plays have an abrupt ending, which is practically no ending at all. They leave the audience in suspense, expecting each member of it to know by intuition what the characters have chosen not to say—a modern way of ending which in Italy of late has been somewhat too popular."



CARICATURE OF SIGNOR MARCO PRAGA, PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN SOCIETY OF AUTHORS.

Giuseppe Giacosa has been writing for the stage for thirty years. "He follows the evolution of dramatic art step by step and seems to be able readily to adapt his talents to its demands." He has produced romantic dramas like Rostand and realistic pieces in the manner of Becque. Butti and Bracco are writers of problem plays. We quote:

"The former has chosen for his battle-field that on which the great forces of science and faith come into conflict. He does not pretend to have found the solution of his apparently insoluble problem, but sets vividly before us men and women imbued with the skepticism of science, in contrast to others full of a strong faith, leaving in a sufficiently equal balance, in face of the mysteries of death and the Infinite, what is called the ignorance of the religious man and the learning of the scientist, tho his conclusion inclines to favor a Christian idealism not limited by the church. His best known work is contained in the trilogy bearing the titles 'Corsa al piacere,' 'Lucifero,' and 'Una tempesta.' . . . . . .

"Roberto Bracco is among the younger men of genius. His plays do not always convince the public, but his work is so conscientious that it is always deserving of respect. Popular success, for that matter, is not what he is aiming at; he develops his thesis with absolute sincerity and cares for nothing else. When the critics misunderstand him, he is perfectly capable of taking his own part in a well-balanced and incisive style. . . . It would take too much space to give a complete list of his works, but at least the principal ones may be mentioned—'Maschere,' 'Trionfo,' 'Don Pietro Caruso,' 'Tragedie dell' anima,' 'Maternità,' 'Uno degli onesti.'"

Among the younger men is Enrico Conradini, a Florentine, whose last play, "Maria Salvestri," will soon be produced by Duse. It is rumored that it will also have an English hearing. This fact, together with the announcement of two of D'Annunzio's plays to be produced next season by the Southern-Marlowe Company, is attracting attention to the Italian drama. In concluding his survey the writer observes:

"For some years the Italian drama has shown a notable increase of energy, and, in the midst of much that is decadent, has succeeded in keeping fairly well up to the height of its classical inspirations and lofty hopes. The most intelligent and determined of the younger men have made up their minds to direct the tendencies of the stage toward the highest idealism of modern thought; and there seems reason to hope for their final victory."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE LIGHT OF THE FUTURE.

THAT all our present methods of lighting are very wasteful, students of the subject admit. We are obliged to use a prodigious amount of energy in order to get a very little of it back in the form of illumination. This is because, in ordinary cases, a little light is always accompanied by much heat. The knowledge that forms of light exist practically unaccompanied by heat, as in the firefly, the so-called "luminous paint," etc.—what physicists now call "luminescence"—is therefore interesting, and efforts to make practical use of it have been going on for years, without much progress toward success. Prof. J. Guinchaut, of Caen, France, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, July 28), thinks that this is because investigators have given too much time to discovering and listing new cases of luminescence and not enough to studying the causes of the phenomena, about which we still know little. The author himself believes that what he calls "low-temperature light" does not differ essentially from ordinary light, and that heat is always present with it, tho often in minute amount. He says:

"The most usual way of obtaining light is to utilize the property possessed by all solid bodies of transforming heat into radiant energy. When the temperature of a solid is raised, as by chemical combustion or the electric current, it gives out a complex flow of radiations that differ only by periods of vibration—by wave-lengths. All may be changed back into heat-energy by absorption in a black body, but only a few—those of short wave-length—are able to affect the eye or a photographic plate. . . . . .

"This transformation . . . is far from being the only method of light-production. Any other form of energy may be changed directly into radiant energy in certain conditions, by certain devices. . . . Wiedemann has given the name of 'luminescence' to this transformation into light of other forms of energy than heat. Luminescence exists whenever the emission of light does not follow the established laws for the radiation of a body at homogeneous temperature, and in particular when a body emits light at low temperature.

"This definition . . . lacks scientific rigor because we often can not tell the temperature of the luminous parts of bodies. Heat a fine platinum wire red-hot by passing an electric current through it in air; it gives out a normal radiation of heat. Plunge it into water or a liquid of low conductivity; it still reddens and we do not hesitate to say that it still radiates heat; and yet a thermometer immersed in the liquid will show a low temperature. In all kinds of luminescent radiation the emission of energy takes place, not by means of all the particles of a system, but by certain of them alone; we have no means of being sure that there is no rise of temperature, even a very great rise, in infinitely small regions, clearly localized, whence the light originates.

"We have very slight knowledge of luminescent changes; observations are numerous but badly coordinated, incomplete, and sometimes inexact. . . . In the absence of guiding principles we may at least presume that the transformation of any type of energy into radiation produces other rays than those sensible to the human eye. The light rays must, as in the case of heat-radiation, form only a more or less important fraction of a complex flow containing calorific radiations of great wave-length and ultra-violet radiations of shorter wave-length. . . . Why . . . should the radiation stop precisely at the length of wave where the vibration begins to be perceptible to the human eye?"

The significance of this question is that if luminescence, or so-called "light without heat," is only apparently so, we may look for its causes in the usual directions—chemical action, changes of physical state, sudden alteration of form, and so on—all of which give rise to a mixture of long and short waves. The author divides all cases of luminescence into two classes, according as the transformed energy appears to come from the body itself, when the production of light is limited, or from outside, when it may be unlimited. Light accompanying chemical action is an instance of the former class, and so-called "phosphorescence" due to previous exposure to strong light belongs to the second. The author gives a table of 17 kinds of luminescence, of which 8 belong to the first and 9 to the second class. The former include light due to rubbing, to chemical precipitation, to the heating or cooling of crystals and to vital processes, as in the firefly. The latter include light due to the passage of electricity through a gas, to cathode rays, to Roentgen rays, to radioactivity, to the sudden compression of liquids, and so on. It might appear as if the light caused by rubbing two crystals were a case belonging to the second type, the energy producing the light being that of the rubbing; but the author gives reason for believing that the light is due to readjustment of the molecules, which are in a state of strain, released by the rubbing. Luminescent light would thus appear not to differ much from ordinary light, except in its feeble intensity. Where attempts have been made to use it for actual lighting this has necessitated a very great illuminating surface. The color varies with the nature and conditions of the source. The author concludes as follows:

"So far, numerous observations have done little else but augment the list of reactions or of crystals giving rise to luminescence. This list is now long enough for us to deduce the sole fact that it has been able to furnish—that luminescence is not a specific property of certain atoms and that the radiations emitted are not different from those furnished by any other source of artificial light. There should now be a period of experimentation in which, in a limited number of cases, the source of the energy radiated as light should be sought, as well as the mechanism of transformation. A single case, well studied, would carry us further in our knowledge of the phenomena than the observation of a thousand new cases."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW SOURCE OF POWER.

THIS name is given by *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, August 2) to the surplus gases from blast-furnaces as used to run gas-engines. The source is "new" only in this country, having been widely utilized in Europe for ten years past. Our manufacturers have despised it as an unnecessary economy, but according to the writer of an editorial article in the paper just named, they can afford to do so no longer. A 300-ton blast-furnace has gas to spare equivalent to the generation of 4,200 horse-power. He says:

"It is with a shock that one learns from the German paper that there are built or ordered, for German blast-furnaces and coking-plants, a total of 380 gas-engines, with an aggregate rating of 421,150 horse-power. The report does not separate, probably because it was inconvenient, if not impossible, to do so, the engines using blast-furnace gas from those using coke-oven gas, but it is evident that the great bulk of this power is to be produced by blast-furnace gas. . . . . .

"The time has passed in the United States when cheapness of fuel could be given as an excuse or reason for the non-aeoption of fuel-saving arrangements. Fuel is not nearly as cheap as it was, and the old days are not likely to return. Besides, a penny saved is a penny earned. The gas-engine at blast-furnaces must be adopted by those who expect to stay in the front. The blast-furnace can not be so worked that it will not give off a fuel gas. . . . . .

"The gas-engine in this connection is at least twice as efficient as a steam-boiler and engine. A total of 1,500 horse-power may be taken as required to blow such a furnace, leaving 2,700 horse-power for the minor purposes about the blast-furnace plant, and for the attached steel-works and rolling-mill. It has been estimated by various competent authorities that by using gas-engines the blast-furnace will develop enough power to run itself and the attached steel-works and rolling-mills, to carry the rolling through such forms as billets, rails, and similar forms not too finely finished.

"The adoption of gas-engines to use blast-furnace gas will doubtless proceed rapidly in the United States, now that a good start has been made. . . . Already a project is being carried out in England where the principal objects are the recovery of the

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by-products and the furnishing of gas to open-hearth steel furnaces, the owners of several steel plants having confidence enough in the gas to make long-time contracts for it. The ideal conditions will be when not a pound of raw coal enters into iron and steel processes, either for power generation or for heating, and that condition is likely to be reached in the not distant future in the most progressive operations."

ELECTROCULTURE OF PLANTS.

OF the recent successful experiments in Europe in the application of electricity to agriculture for the increase of fertility the *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Leipsic, June 14) contains an up-to-date conservative résumé by B. Tolksdorf. The article—after admitting that most of the success in this new field has been won outside of Germany, and that the movement has not as yet got beyond the laboratory and agricultural-college-experiment stage—says:

"For increasing the yield in agricultural cultivated plants by the aid of electricity, experiments in two wholly different directions have been made: the seed-corn (the seed grains) first, have been treated by electricity; and, secondly, electricity has been applied to the growing plants. The treatment of the seed grains by electricity has not proved in its results especially beneficial. Substantially, it came to this: that seed grains upon which, under certain conditions and safeguards, electricity (preferably in the form of the inductive current) had acted, bloomed a few days earlier than ordinary seed-corn. Yet the successes reached by the means used seriously contradicted each other, and it was soon seen that the employment of electricity in this form is much too expensive and too troublesome to give any prospect of practical success. Next came the use of electricity upon the growing plants. . . . . .

"Here, in the first place, a singular fact may be told. In Spitzbergen and Finnish Lapland it was established that the harvests at certain intervals were surprisingly great—greater than in districts lying much farther south. These larger harvest yields were coincident with the appearance of the northern lights; and, as these light phenomena are now recognized as of essentially electrical nature, the conclusion was that the increase of the harvests was to be attributed to the influence of electrical currents.

"This experience it was, first of all, tried practically to utilize in this way: . . . An attempt was made to make available the electricity of the air. The atmospheric electricity was taken up by means of metal points, wisps or tufts, set up on poles and connected with conducting wires. In various experiments these wires were made to run out again to metal points or wisps that were disposed at some height above the earth with reference to the developing plants. In this way only moderate results were attained. Other investigators led the conducting wires directly to the ground, and ramified them into a network that embraced and covered the whole parcel of land experimented upon. Tho in this case an increase of yield may be pointed to, yet it remained considerably below expectation. On the other hand, the yield of the plants on the parcel of land experimented upon increased very considerably when the wires running out from the collecting wisps or points were insulated, and ended in zinc plates sunk in the ground.

"From these experiments several investigators wholly diverged in making the attempt to create electrical currents *within* the ground. For this purpose, as in the well-known galvanic elements, copper plates and zinc plates were sunk in the ground at not too great a distance from each other, and connected above the earth by means of wires; these wires had, of course, to be carefully insulated. The ground then answers to the fluid of the galvanic elements. On small parcels of land very remarkable results have thus been attained. With potatoes the increase in yield in one such experiment reached 100 per cent. In the practical application there was a noticeable, sometimes even a striking, augmentation of the harvest, which in single cases rose as high as 60 per cent. . . . The experiments, of course, were made on very small parcels of ground, and it is always somewhat hazardous simply to multiply the numbers found upon these parcels in order to show the corresponding yield per acre. Nevertheless, the result is to be regarded as favorable and encouraging. . . . . .

"A special method in the electrical treatment of cultivated plants was adopted by Professor Lemström, of Helsingfors. He connected an influence or inductive statical electrical machine of special construction with a carefully insulated wire netting spread over the plants, to which at intervals underneath were fixed inverted points to facilitate the escape of the electricity toward the earth. The influence machine was run daily about seven to eight hours. The harvest-yield showed in the first year an increase, on an average, of 39 per cent. as compared with the unelectrified plots of ground. In the following years there was a further considerable increase; which, for example, in the year 1900, for carrots gave over 90 per cent. as compared with the other plots. . . . At the same time he established that the action of the electricity during the hot part of the day is hurtful. . . . Further, it was seen that certain kinds of plants require a very copious watering, to give an increased yield by the aid of electricity. If the watering stopped, then the electricity withered the plants.

"We may, then, on the basis of the experiments so far made, regard it as established that through the action of electricity upon growing and ripening cultivated plants an increase of the yield is reached. As to the manner in which this action occurs, we have, as yet, only hypotheses. It has been claimed that by electrolysis the nutritious salts found in the ground are decomposed and transferred into combinations more easily taken up by the plants. Yet hitherto it has not been possible to prove this hypothesis or any of the others that have been advanced.

"It is probable that osmotic activity (*i.e.*, the sap exchange of plants) is greatly stimulated by the electricity, and the capillary power heightened. Of this Professor Lemström gave a convincing proof by means of a neat experiment. He dipped one end of a capillary tube open at both ends in water, and introduced into the upper, dry end of the tube a slender, pointed electrode, both this and the water being connected with a source of electricity, so that the current-circuit is completely closed through the capillary tube. Upon the closing of the circuit, little drops of water appear in the upper part of the tube, and we may thus conclude, with tolerable certainty, that a like process goes on also in the capillary vessels of the plants. For the rest, the action of electricity upon plants is still an enigma. This much, however, seems to be sure, that this force of nature plays a very significant part in the growth and formation of vegetation. We may see this by means of still another experiment. Plants were brought into a wire cage that wholly excluded the action of the atmospheric electricity, but admitted air and light. In spite of all care, these plants died, which would appear to show that electricity is a necessary factor in the growing and ripening of plants. A careful investigation of these phenomena seems urgently to be desired."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Unsanitary Government Counsel. — The United States Government, which protects its citizens with one hand through its health officers, is with the other scattering what *The Medical Record* calls "pernicious advice" through the chief of its Treasury Department. A recent circular issued by that official to the bankers of the country "may be sound financially," says the above-mentioned journal, "but betrays in the author a lamentable and almost incredible ignorance of sanitary first principles." The writer goes on:

"It must be ignorance, for we can not conceive that, knowing the evil of what he recommends, he would dare to suggest it. He advises the issue of a larger proportion of national bank-notes of low denominations, alleging that the circulation of these notes is of longer duration than that of the hundred-dollar or thousand-dollar bills. So far, what he counsels is good, tho the reason he gives for such counsel is bad; but he goes further, and requests the bankers to keep the bills in circulation as long as possible, and not to send them in for redemption 'until unfit for use.' To a banker with normal hygienic sense, the results of this advice would not be bad, for he would regard every soiled note deposited in his bank as 'unfit for use,' but this is not the interpretation the Secretary would have the readers put upon his work; he evidently means that the notes should be reissued and kept passing from one dirty hand to another, until the filth conceals the figures and the substance of the note threatens to dissolve away. What would be thought of an economist who, because laundry work

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costs money, might advise against a change of flannels, urging that they be worn continuously 'until unfit for use'? Secretary Shaw needs instruction."

VAGARIES OF THE COMPASS, REAL AND FANCIED.

UNDER the heading of "Compass Curiosities," an editorial writer in *Shipping Illustrated* (New York, August 11) tells of some of the errors affecting this indispensable guide to navigators, and of some odd efforts to mend them. He says:

"When the metal ship began to oust the short wooden craft of pleasant memory, there arose quite a legion of inventors who sought to shut off the magnetic action of the metal in the ship's construction from the compass needle. Many and wonderful were the inventions by men ignorant of theory, but they all failed, because the same substance which might be used to neutralize the magnetic action of the ship regarded as a magnet would also absolutely prevent the necessary directive influence of the earth upon the compass needle. Similarly the old-time navigators, when they suddenly changed from wood to metal ships, did their level best to obscure the issue by evolving explanations from their inner consciousness that would account for any unexpected difference between the geographical position of a ship by observation and by dead reckoning. A metal ship, for example, if kept on one tack for a lengthy period, was found to develop what appeared to be a change in the compass error; and, strange to relate, this was emphatically attributed to the persistency of the wind. As might have been predicted, by those who troubled to think the matter out, this change—now known as the Gaussin error—is quite independent of the wind."

It is to be feared, the writer thinks, that many masters of sailing vessels and "tramp" steamers are careless about the position of their compasses. He says:

"If close to movable iron, the compass is likely to experience sudden changes in error every time an alteration is made either in the relative position of this iron or in its amount. An iron tiller, iron davits, an iron stovepipe, the iron fittings of a trysail boom, have at various times given cause for anxiety to shipmasters unfamiliar with the action of the compass needle on board a metal ship. Fishermen and pilots occasionally get rather mixed under the head of compass errors; and a few are of opinion that fog and aurora adversely affect a ship's compass. . . . Among the most stupid of the allegations made against the compass needle may rightly be classed the attraction of the land. Readers of the 'Arabian Nights' will remember the fabulous island, in the story of 'Sinbad the Sailor,' which was so powerfully magnetic as to pull all the bolts out of the hull of any unfortunate vessel coming under its influence, thus causing the ship to fall asunder. Well, this feat of the imagination is not more false than the yarns told from time to time by shipmasters with a purpose to serve. . . . The *Skidby*, which went ashore on Sable Island, is not by any means the first of her class to be referred to as a casualty due to what some erroneously term local attraction, nor will she be the last. A similar yarn went the round of the daily press with respect to the Danish steamer *Norge*, which was lost on Rockall, when bound for New York in 1904. . . . Quite a number of years ago a suggestion was thrown out by a shipmaster of considerable experience that the losses on the dread Goodwin Sands were probably due to the immense quantity of iron deposited there by wrecks which attracted the compass needle. . . . When the *Paris* went on the Manacles whole columns appeared in the press to prove that she got into trouble owing to the action of the neighboring land on her compass, despite the fact of thousands of ships passing up and down the Channel without mishap. . . . When the British war-ship *Serpent* met an unkind fate near Cape Finisterre, in 1890, similarly stupid assertions were made; but one of the very highest authorities on the subject demonstrated to a certainty that even if there had been any so-called local attraction right there, its effect must have been to keep the vessel off the land. . . . Visible land will not affect a ship's compasses at sea; and this even tho we admit the masses of rock on shore to be highly magnetic. Something more than this is absolutely necessary to affect a ship's compass only half a mile distant! In shallow water, however, a ship in some parts of the world may pass over ferruginous rocks which have a considerable effect on the compass needle. These places are, however, well known, and they are clearly indicated in the sailing-directions issued by the several nations for the guidance of navigators. . . . An exceptional current, an uncharted rock, or a magnetic island, is a handy thing to have around after the event, but a series of soundings, frequent azimuths, and careful lookout are the prevention which is better than cure."

LIGHT-CURE IN RUSSIA.

THE results of the treatment of various diseases with ordinary electric light by Russian physicians are detailed in a recent number of the *Praktitscheski Wratsch* (St. Petersburg). The Russian paper asserts that clinical work in a great majority of cases has shown that many diseases which resist ordinary medical aid have been cured in Russia by electric-light treatment. Says this paper:

"A great advocate of the blue electric bulb is the well-known Dr. Minin. Among other conditions this physician has treated hemorrhage after wounds, the light quickly checking the flow of blood when the pain is greatly lessened; the exudation and transudation in cases of inflammation of the different bodily organs have been speedily dissipated; skin diseases have been cured, and so forth. Dr. Minin says that he has cured with the blue light *arthritis rheumatica* (rheumatic inflammation of the joints), various sorts of neuralgia, inflammatory processes, chronic eczema, and other conditions which the physician is generally helpless to eradicate. And this physician also tells us that he has invariably found that the light is a magnificent tonic and that it is invaluable in the treatment of insomnia and general debility. The same physician has used the light with great success in cases of scurvy and *lepra tuberosa*, and he has had success in cases of tuberculous peritonitis and in *tabes dorsalis*. . . . . .

"Other Russian physicians have had equally great success with the blue light. Thus Dr. Danilow reports success in twelve cases of chronic neuralgia and in two cases of bronchial asthma. Dr. Orlow advises the light in cases of uterine troubles and in those affecting the adjacent organs, and Dr. Manilow has a rich experience to report. This physician says he used the blue electric lights of fifty, thirty-two, and twenty-five candle-power, and that he varied the blue with the white bulbs in order to compare the difference in effect. The light was applied within eighteen inches or nearer and the period of treatment was from fifteen to forty-five minutes; in case, however, general weakness, drowsiness, and dulness manifested themselves, the treatment was suspended for a few days. Each case required a particular intensity of the light as well as a special distance of application and period of treatment. Dr. Manilow is reported as saying:

"'I always begin the treatment with relatively great distance between the patient and the bulb, and I always have an initially weak light and a short period of treatment. In many cases I treat the patient daily, in others every third day; and frequently I find that the electric light alone is sufficient to effect a cure. At times, however, the light has to be supplemented by other things; for example, in diseases of the skin I use fluorescent substances, the skin being painted with a five-per-cent. solution of eosin or fuchsin. My success was particularly marked in cases of hysteria and neurasthenia as well as in chronic neuralgia—the blue light quickly modified the pain and in cases of chronic rheumatism the light was invaluable. As a sedative the action of the blue light was marked in cases of inflammation and hardening of the liver. . . . In cases of enlargement of the spleen after malaria the light is also of value, altho in these cases arsenic and quinin are also employed, and quick absorption of the exudate is obtained in different forms of pleurisy. . . . Equally positive and speedy results were obtained in cases of eczema, lupus, and so forth.'"

In connection with this announcement, it is interesting to note that the *Fremden-Blatt* (Vienna) reports recent advances in the application of the ultra-violet rays. Among other things, it has been found that the light from the electric mercury-vapor lamp is rich in these rays, and that they readily pass through quartz, while they are absorbed by ordinary glass. Schott & Company, of Jena,

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however, have now produced a glass, "uviolglas," which has the same properties as quartz and allows the ultra-violet ray to pass freely. Professors Krohne and Keller in experimenting with the new glass found that the bacteria-destroying powers of the ultra-violet rays are "now fully available and that bacilli are destroyed in a few minutes or seconds according to the germ. The effect on the skin is intense and after six minutes a burn is produced at twelve centimeters [five inches] distance. . . . There is every reason to predict an important future for the discovery."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR NEW ISLAND.

THE Pacific coast of the two Americas, always a line of disturbance in the earth's crust, is certainly making a record for itself this year. The unusually violent earthquakes in California and Chile are but the culminating points of a series of minor disturbances, and farther north we have evidence that volcanic activity has not yet entirely ceased in the vicinity of Alaska, where it has been conspicuous in the past. Within the past few weeks we have the news that a steaming mass of rock has emerged from Bering Sea and risen to the height of 600 feet, adding another unit to our insular possessions. Says an editorial writer in *The Tribune* (New York, August 12), commenting on this event:

"There are at least two well-remembered precedents for the incident which is now reported from Alaska. One of the Bogoslov Islands, which lies about forty miles to the westward of Unimak, began to develop in 1795, tho it was not distinctly recognized until the following year. It is not unlikely that the operation of lifting it up from the shallow sea extended through a period of several months. The second islet of the Bogoslov group made its advent in 1883, and at the same time a volcano in Cook's Inlet (St. Augustine) emitted fire and dust, and was subjected to earthquake shudders. The distance between the two centers of disturbance is greater than the interval which separates Martinique and St. Vincent, but, like Pelée and La Souffrière, the new Bogoslov and St. Augustine may have been situated along the same 'fault' in the earth's crust. The unnamed islet whose discovery has just been announced lies 155 miles to the northwest of Unalaska, and may bear the same relation to the volcanoes of that island. Inasmuch as these seem to have undergone no notable change of late, however, it is possible that the stresses which gave rise to the recent modest upheaval affected only a limited area. Both Unalaska and Unimak experienced what might be called 'sympathetic strikes' when the first of the Bogoslovs was formed."

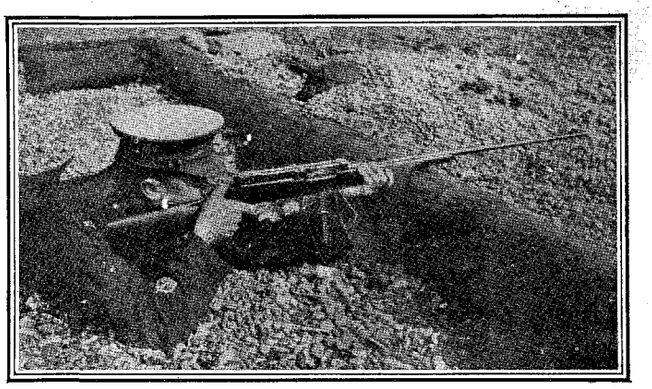
Alaska and vicinity, we are reminded, have afforded exceptionally fine opportunities for the study of volcanic phenomena. Frequent raised beaches testify to alterations of level in the past, and occasions like the present enable us to witness the effect of more recent subterranean activity. To quote further:

"In 1884, the year after the second Bogoslov rose from the sea, it was still possible to see and photograph the enormous clouds of vapor which floated about it. The testimony of a trained eye and a camera, it is hardly necessary to point out, is much more trustworthy than the stories of ignorant Aleuts, who only half understand the questions addressed to them, and who would not be mortal if they did not mix fact and fiction inextricably.

"The Pacific Ocean is almost completely encircled with traces of volcanic activity in the remote past. Shasta, Rainier, and Hood bear silent witness to that which once occurred in the United States, but which, the geologists say, can never occur here again. To study volcanic forces in actual play near the edges of that vast sea one must go up to Alaska, down to Mexico or still farther southward, or else cross to Asia. Time and money might be saved by stopping in Hawaii, for it is comparatively safe to inspect Mauna Loa even when its discharges are the most copious, and when it is on its good behavior the visitor may gaze down into its very crater. Much greater violence is exhibited by some of the volcanoes of Japan and the East Indies. A far greater loss of life resulted from the explosion of Krakatoa, near Java, in 1883, than from the eruption of Pelée in 1902 or of Vesuvius this year."

THREE HUNDRED SHOTS A MINUTE.

UNDER this heading the record made by Sergeant-Major Wallingford with the new Halle automatic rifle is described by Dewey S. Beebe in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September). The illustrations show him loading and firing the gun. He made one target of fifteen shots in nine seconds, and



FIFTEEN SHOTS IN NINE SECONDS.

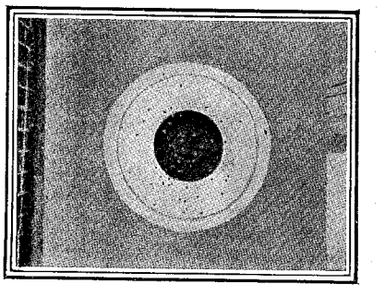
Sergeant-Major Wallingford firing with the emergency magazine. At a range of two hundred yards from the target all the shots come within a circle of fifteen inches diameter.

another of forty shots in one minute, all at 200 yards, and every shot came within a circle of fifteen inches in diameter. Says Mr. Beebe:

"It is not every marksman who can shoot as well as Sergeant-Major Wallingford, but his feat thrusts before the military world the tremendous possibilities of the automatic rifle. That this weapon is the military small-arm of the future has been the opinion of many experts, but the efficiency of the automatic rifle has not, before now, been demonstrated by such conclusive tests. Some of the advantages of the Halle over other automatic rifles are that the automatic mechanism is worked by the recoil of the gun and not by compressed gas drawn from the barrel, and that it is a short-recoil rather than a long-recoil gun. The obvious advantage of a short-recoil is the lessening of the shock to the gun and its mechanism. Also, in a long-recoil rifle, it is necessary that the recoil be as quick as possible, so that the barrel must be made light, which is an added source of weakness.

"The possibilities of the automatic rifle in war are limited only by its ability to stand hard service. The automatic rifle, for use in the field, must be simple in construction and as nearly like the present army rifle as possible. It must be built so that the soldier will not have to be a master mechanic to keep it in working order. Then, it must be capable of use as an ordinary gun, if the automatic arrangement be thrown out of order by rust or dirt. Its real efficiency is proportional to its certainty of action—it must work at all times and under all conditions.

"The automatic rifle will be of greatest service in defensive operations. To repulse an attack upon trenches or stockades requires a perfect rain of shot, out of all proportion to the numbers of the advancing party. With the Halle rifle the cartridges may be fired at the rate of 300 a minute; and at close range, where accurate marksmanship is not necessary, a blanket fire of this kind would destroy everything before it. The terrible destruction pouring from a thousand guns firing 300 shots a minute is too appalling to dwell upon."



TARGET MADE AT TWO HUNDRED YARDS IN THE TRIAL PHOTOGRAPHED ABOVE.

One of the greatest advantages of the automatic rifle, Mr. Beebe thinks, will be its use by cavalry. Cavalry charges in the midst of battle are of little avail against modern artillery and rifle

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fire. But a charging battalion armed with automatic rifles would be nearly invincible. To secure better action on horseback, the gun would be fired from the side instead of from the shoulder. The writer goes on:

"As an arm for scouts, sharpshooters, pickets, and spies, it would have no equal, and the potential advantage secured by the soldier knowing that his weapon is far superior to that with which his enemies are armed is worth considering.

"An important feature of this gun is that there is comparatively little fatigue in firing so rapidly. With the ordinary magazine gun, where the operator has to go through several motions and re-aim after each shot, the strain is tremendous. A few minutes rapid firing will exhaust the hardiest veteran. But in actual trial with the Halle rifle 250 rounds have been fired in eight minutes without tiring the marksman.

"The ammunition item is one of importance, but it is claimed that there is less waste with the automatic rifle than with the ordinary repeating gun. Where the marksman has nothing to do but pull the trigger, his aim is much better than where he has to throw the bolt himself, and thus get his weapon out of line.

"In spite of the opposition which is being raised to its adoption, it seems certain that the automatic rifle will open a new era in infantry warfare."

NON-COOPERATIVE EXPLORATION.

NO less than five attempts to reach the north pole are now being made simultaneously, and none of the expeditions is paying the slightest attention to any of the others. It is every man for himself, and the season's efforts resolve themselves into a game of competitive pole-hunting, with immortal fame as the prize to be awarded to the fortunate group that gets there first. The five expeditions are thus briefly described in *The American Inventor* (New York, August), which adds a pertinent suggestion of a way in which this kind of exploration could be made cooperative, with a vastly greater chance of results. Says the writer:

"Peary started on his long voyage a little over a year ago, and it is supposed that he is now in the neighborhood of Grant's Land, a most northerly known point. From Grant's Land he will make a dash for the pole in the coming month. His search in this extreme northern latitude will be very brief, as he must retire from this region before severe weather sets in and make another attempt the following summer, provided his supply of provisions will permit of an extended stay.

"Mikkelsen's route has been planned to circumnavigate the regions in the neighborhood of Bank's Land, and it is expected that his party will be out for about two years.

"Dr. Harrison, who started from Athabasca Landing last summer, is now reported to be also near Bank's Land, and in the coming fall months he will push forward to Prince Patrick Island.

"An expedition under the leadership of Mylieus Ericksen has just departed from Copenhagen on a route which takes a direct line from that point to the northerly coasts of Greenland. From there he will attempt a quick run to the pole and will probably come in contact with the Peary party during his explorations.

"The fifth and most daring of the expeditions will be that of Walter Wellman, who will attempt a dash for the pole in a balloon which will sail from Dane's Land. Wellman will carry a number of motor-sledges for traveling over the ice after the gas of his balloon has become exhausted. A similar attempt was made several years ago by Captain Andrée, who sailed from Dane's Land in a balloon. No word was ever received from him and it is supposed that he met an early death.

"It seems reasonable and sensible that the various explorers would cooperate in their search, but such is not the case, as each expedition is jealous of its competitor and seeks the sole honor of the discovery of the much-sought for north pole. Its discovery would doubtlessly be a simple matter if expeditions were arranged to start from different points and gradually converge their relative routes toward the pole. In this way one expedition would be of great assistance to the other and by comparing notes their courses could be altered to avoid mistakes, delays, and perilous trips.

"Such an arrangement is a true solution to the discovery of the north pole; and until the ambitious explorers adopt this plan it is doubtful if their costly and perilous excursions will be crowned with success."

Since the article in *The Inventor* was published, news comes through the daily press of the postponement of the Wellman expedition till next year, it having been found impossible to make ready the balloon in time to take advantage of the favorable summer weather.

DIFFICULTY OF JUDGING SPEED ON ELECTRIC TRAINS.

THAT the engineers of our modern electric locomotives will be puzzled to know how fast they are going, and that this will be a source of annoyance and possible danger, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, July 27). This inability to esitmate speed, which is due to the fact that the electric motor is rotary, not reciprocating, must be present on the ordinary trolley-car, but it is of little importance to the motorman compared with the former steam-locomotive engineman who will pilot passenger-trains on steam lines, such as the New York Central Railroad. Says the writer:

"The man at the throttle, with a throbbing engine under him, has a number of ways of knowing unconsciously the speed of his engine, even in the dark. He can tell instinctively, from the tempo of the various rhythmic motions of the engines, almost with exactitude his rate of progress without glancing at watch or mile-post. Or in daylight he knows subconsciously, from the very fact of having had under his eye for years the revolutions of his driving-wheels or the movement of reciprocating parts, almost precisely the speed per hour which their motion represents. It is a well-known experience with enginemen that when, after a long period with a particular engine, they are given a locomotive with much larger driving-wheels, they are for a time somewhat at sea in their speed calculations, owing to the slower movement of the drivers. One of the officials in charge of the New York Central electric engines, who has himself had experience in the steam-locomotive cab, thinks that this difficulty may for a time be a source of considerable chagrin to steam-engineers with electric engines on fast trains. The electric engine has no reciprocating parts; it is rigid, moves noiselessly and with very little vibration. Apparently the only way in which the speed can be judged is by careful attention to the rapidity with which the objects at a given distance from the track are passed. He says that in a recent run on an electric engine which his training told him contained spurts at the rate of 60 miles per hour he was surprised to learn from others who had closely observed the mile-posts that he had traveled at the rate of about 82 miles an hour. In the change from steam to electricity the craft of the locomotive enginemen will, in various ways, be developed in new channels."

Singed Cacti as Forage.—During periods of drought in the Southwestern United States range cattle frequently browse upon cacti. At the Arizona Experiment-Station, we are told by *The Plant World* (New York, July), experiments have been made on the utility of this class of forage plants, particularly after the spines have been removed by burning with a gasoline torch similar to that used by plumbers. Says the writer:

"The spines of about 300 plants of the species of cacti commonly found in the neighborhood of the station, including prickly pears, chollas, etc., were singed, the spines being burned off at intervals for about ten days. The first fifty plants that were singed were literally devoured by the stock, the prickly pears being eaten nearly to the level of the ground, while only the trunks and woody branches of the chollas remained. As the work was continued from day to day, it was evident that the stock (altho under usual circumstances they will eat more or less of the cactus with the spines) were feeding entirely upon the singed plants, and that they readily distinguished them from the unsinged ones. This singeing and close browsing of the cactaceous plants, if continued, would surely result in their final destruction, which would add more distress to what already exists, so that in general not more than one-half of the plant should be singed, leaving the remaining half to restore the growth singed and utilized by cattle."

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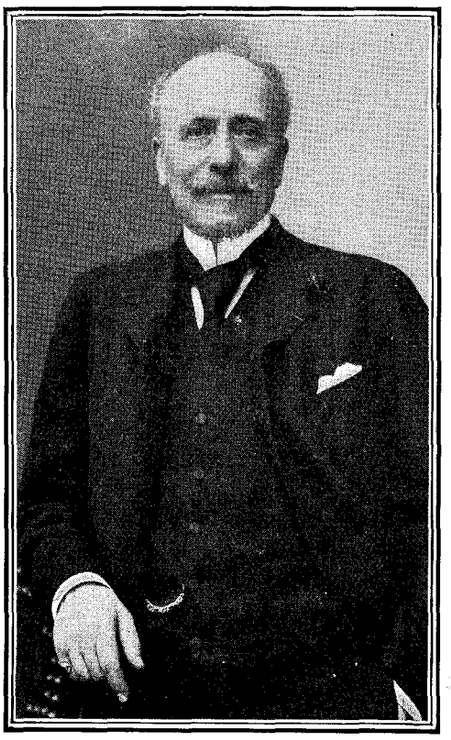
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH IDEA IN FRANCE.

THE French Church is to take new life as one effect of the abolition of the Concordat and the separation of Church and State, says an anonymous writer in the Roman Catholic *Dublin Review* (London). He supports his assertion by a statement of the eminent Dominican Père Sertillanges, that the prospect of Catholicism in France was hopeful. "The giant Demos, strong for all his helplessness, is gradually growing articulate. Urged by the evil spirit of materialism, he wanders through places without water, seeking rest and finding none. His cry is all for guidance. If the Catholic Church can, by setting forth her social mission in a more active and enterprising propagandism, succeed in impressing herself upon his consciousness, he will be tamed and satisfied."

How far the French Church is beginning to recognize her social mission, how she is actively engaging herself in meeting the social needs of the people, in facing the labor question, and trying to direct and elevate the social life of the young is apparent from the founding, by Count Albert de Mun and others, of the Catholic Association of Young French Men; at one of whose meetings Archbishop Mignot of Albi introduced as a subject of discussion the conditions of child labor in France. A most remarkable example of these socio-religious associations in France is that called the *Sillon* founded by an enthusiastic Parisian. Its origination is thus described:



COUNT ALBERT DE MUN,
Founder of the Catholic Y. M. C. A. in France.

"Marc Sangnier, a brilliant young student at the Collège Stanislas in Paris, somehow developed a burning interest in social reform. Inexperienced as he was, he realized that the flood of infidelity which is overwhelming modern society is due in great measure to the iniquitous social conditions which have come to prevail; that whole classes of the population have been allowed to drift out of touch with Christianity; and that unless they are reached by a positive effort and penetrated by Catholic principles, society will be submerged in anarchy. That vision is haunting many thinking men to-day, and it seized upon Marc Sangnier and drove him to set it before all who would listen to him.

"The young student possessed an extraordinary power of attracting others, much intelligence, and very considerable eloquence. And when he asked permission to gather together some of his fellow students and talk to them about the cause which he had at heart, it was readily granted. The boys accordingly used to meet in a room known as the crypt, situated in the basement of the college. These 'crypt' reunions soon became a regular institution, and the stirring appeals of *l'ami Marc* drew ever larger audiences. Young men from the working classes were invited to take part in them, social questions of practical import were ardently discussed, and popular conferences were given. By the year 1899 the institution was becoming known to Catholic Paris as the *Sillon*."

The *Sillon* is in many senses the Y. M. C. A. of Catholic France, and like this English and American institution has many branches or clubs of an undenominational character. Thus:

"These clubs are not strictly denominational but are open to all. Their organization varies considerably. In towns they may take the form of literary and musical societies, daily classes for shorthand, English, or drawing, debating clubs, and the like. In the country they meet less frequently, and generally occupy themselves with lectures on agricultural or industrial topics. In every case the *Instituts* endeavor to meet the social wants of the district. Altho they are not exclusively Catholic, every occasion is taken to bring before those who attend them the truths of Catholicism and its social sympathies. Besides these *Instituts Populaires* the *Sillon* has founded a number of cooperative societies in various parts of France, and an *Office Social*."

An equally important association for social purposes in the French Church, tho perhaps more theoretical than practical, is the *Action Populaire* which undertakes to exhibit the condition of certain sections of the laboring classes, to teach the people that they must organize themselves, and to show them how to do so. Our writer says:

"The *Action Populaire* is the united effort of a number of distinguished publicists and sociologists to encourage and promote all healthy forms of association among all classes of workers. It seeks to follow the advice of the present pontiff, and to 'take its stand within the domain of practical matters where an understanding with all men is easy. . . . It is only in this way that we can organize a country which would otherwise be organized by Socialism.'"

The *Action Populaire* publishes annually the "Social Guide," a volume which "gives a conspectus of all the social work that is being done or projected in France, together with some useful information about social progress in other countries, and an excellent bibliography." This, however, was not found sufficient for the needs of the hour, and the association is issuing a number of cheap booklets on social subjects for the instruction of the people. To quote further:

"Of these a hundred thousand copies were sold in the first few months and the demand for them has steadily increased. They appear three times a month, and over a hundred of them are now published. They may be divided, according to the nature of their contents, into two categories. The first takes some one definite class of society, trade, or occupation, and gives a detailed account of the social conditions of life among those who belong to it. Such an account, based on sympathetic inquiry, is of course indispensable for the guidance of social workers, who may there learn what are the precise grievances of the class described and how they may be remedied. Thus, for instance, light is thrown on the pitiful lot of the little Parisian baker-boys, who are unprotected by law."

The booklets of the second category give an account of the practical efforts made to render the Church of France a genuinely social and institutional church. It may be noted that while the institutional church in America is to be found only in large cities. France has already introduced it in rural sections. We read:

"Of exceptional interest are the accounts given by various curés in different parts of the country of their efforts to promote the local welfare. In many cases the result has been the complete transformation of their parish. . . . We read of improved dwelling-houses and cottage gardens, of saving banks, and benefits societies, of lectures and entertainments, all culminating in the rout of Socialism and discontent. It may be pointed out to those who would queestion th propriety of such social action on the part of the clergy, that these initiatives have been warmly approved and encouraged by the Holy See. They give the priest an opportunity of coming into contact with many whom he could not otherwise reach, and they become in his hands, as the Abbé Ch. Antoine tells us, 'instruments of Christian regeneration.'"

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DISESTABLISHMENT FURTHERED BY THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

THAT disestablishment is brought nearer accomplishment in the English Church by the recent inquiry into the condition of discipline seems to be a belief accepted by interested onlookers. The last Conservative Government, moved by the antics of Mr. Kensitt, and the vagaries of certain clergymen of the Established Church, appointed a royal commission in 1904 to inquire into the way in which the prayer-book regulations, as embodied in the rubrics, were observed in the conduct of public worship. As the prayer-book is part of an act of parliament, any deviation from its text was violation of the law. The whole country, as shown by the secular and religious press has been stirred on the publication of the Blue Book, which contains the report of the Commission which represented some of the leading men in England. Ritualism, "traitorous ritualism," as the greatest of London dailies styles it, is proved to be rampant. The traditions and rubrics of the Reformed Church of England are shown to have been equally disregarded. As for uniformity—chaos has reigned, for, in the concluding words of the report:

"There is a great volume of evidence showing a large development of irregularities in the direction of excess. In a large number of the services of holy communion, as to which evidence has been given, vestments, the confiteor, illegal lights, incense, the Lavabo, the ceremonial mixing of the chalice, the wafer, the posture rendering the manual acts invisible, the sacring bell, and the last gospel, are all, or nearly all, in use, and unite to change the outward character of the service from that of the traditional service of the Reformed English Church, to that of the traditional service of the Church of Rome. Practises unquestionably significant of doctrine condemned by the Church of England have also been shown to exist in considerable numbers. These practises lie on the Romeward side of a line of deep cleavage between the Church of England and that of Rome."

The Commission, however, were unanimous in declaring that the minority of the clergy only were inclined to practises repugnant to the letter and spirit of the Church of England Prayer-Book and formularies. A large majority were faithful to the church. Much irritation has been excited by a statement of the Roman-Catholic *Lamp* (London), apropos of this report, that the Church of England was not a Protestant church, but a part of the Roman-Catholic Church. This paper says:

"Those of the Anglican Church who would earnestly contend for the 'faith once for all delivered to the saints' can not afford any longer to ignore the see of Peter. Those who fondly imagine that independent and apart from the Bishop of Rome they can purge the Anglican Church of Protestantism and make her the model catholic church of Christendom are simply hugging a delusion."

The Catholic Union and Times (Buffalo) in the same spirit advises the Ritualists to become Catholics in the following terms: "There is but one correct course for the 'High-Church' people to pursue—come over into the true Catholic Church, on the latch-string of which their hands now are."

But *The Guardian* (London), the leading Anglican organ, advises that "there be a determined effort to reestablish discipline and secure obedience"; *The Graphic* (London) thinks the Church of England has "lost control of her affairs." On the contrary, "the church has within herself sufficient power to put her house in order, if she will only use it," declares *The Spectator* (London), altho, according to *The Graphic*, "by her connection with the State, she has lost control over her own affairs." The bishops, in the opinion of the London *Times*, must bestir themselves, as the responsible parties. In the words of that journal: "The report contains a recommendation that the bishops most nearly concerned should take immediate judicial action, and they have once more a chance to show the stuff of which they are made. The action should be taken without delay." In this view it is supported by *The Christian World* (London), which says:

"The report offers a picture, which the nation is not likely to forget, of the confusion and rebellion in the clerical ranks on the one hand, and of the connivance or administrative helplessness among the authorities on the other, which constitute the present position of the church as by law established."

A great many journals think that the only remedy for the evils complained of would be disestablishment. The State would thus be freed from a host of recalcitrant dependents, the people would be enabled to have more voice in the arrangement of the services, the bishops would be really "put on their mettle," and the clergy on their guard. This view is summed up by *The Daily News* (London) in the words, "over every paragraph of this report we may write the word 'Disestablishment.'" *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia) chimes in with this weighty inquiry: "Is it to be wondered at that hundreds of the best men in England have during the last two years gone to jail as a protest against an education bill that placed the religious instruction of the children in thousands of centers in the hands of such clergy as these Romanizers? Is it any wonder that there is a growing party who are determined to bring about the separation of Church and State?"

RELIGIOUS UNITY AND TOLERATION IN JAPAN.

"THE appeal of the Japanese Religious Association for a public subscription to restore the Christian churches and schools wrecked by a Japanese mob," remarks the New York *Times*, "is one of the most curious and characteristic of recent Japanese events. The situation calling out this action of the Religious Association was created last September when the populace of Tokyo, angry over the Portsmouth terms of peace, mobbed the Christian churches and schools. "The usual course in such a case," *The Times* continues, "would have been for the nation whose nationals had owned and occupied the wrecked buildings to demand an indemnity from the Government of Japan. . . . There was a good claim against the Japanese Government for the actual value of the property destroyed. It seemed, however, to the Buddhists of Japan that it behooved the religious sects of the empire to make it clear that there was no 'anti-Christian' significance in the riotous proceedings. They accordingly proposed to the Shintoists to pay two-thirds of the cost of repair if the Shintoists would pay the other third. It is by reason of the inability of the Shintoists to do this that Japanese Buddhists, Christians, Shintoists, and Confucians, united in a 'religious association,' have made a public appeal for funds."

The manner of this *amende honorable* appears to *The Times* as something unique and practically unapproachable by Western nations calling themselves Christian. It declares:

"Such an appeal, we think, could not have been made in such a way in any Christian nation. Certainly the contrast is not to the discredit of Japan. In Japan we see the spectacle not merely of complete religious toleration, but of effective religious unity. 'We are almost too tolerant,' wrote Baron Suyematsu of his countrymen. Tolerance in Japan is in fact perfect. It is to be noted that Buddhism is the only native religion properly so called, the only one, that is to say, possessing a dogmatic system and claiming supernatural sanctions. It is only of late years that Shintoism has come to be called a religion at all. It may be called an ethical and patriotic code, just as Confucianism may be called a system of morals. It is perfectly possible, in fact, for a Buddhist to be also a Shintoist, and even a Christian, excepting in the dogmatic sense. At any rate, the religionists of Japan have taken the surest means of showing that they are not anti-Christians, and they have set an example to the Christian nations which it is equally desirable and unlikely that those nations should follow."

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"ETHIOPISM" AND THE AMERICAN COLORED PREACHER.

THE American colored preacher has become an active factor in the movement known as "Ethiopism" now assuming notable proportions in South Africa. A recent despatch from London printed in the New York *Evening Post* stated that it had been "suggested that a small party of American colored preachers who have been advocating the Ethiopian propaganda, 'Africa for the Africans,' should be deported from South Africa." No action has been taken by the Government, but in certain quarters the preachers have been held responsible for the recent troubles between the natives and the Colonial Government. In the case of Natal so acute has the crisis become as to cause attacks upon the Kafirs by the Colonial troops resulting in the slaughter of 3,500 natives. The justification of this movement was the native revolt against the imposition of taxes, concerning which the London *Examiner* remarks:

"We must remember that the situation has been created by attempts to tax the natives, this being a favorite device for compelling them to do more work. They have no constitutional means of protest. They suffer taxation without representation. When, in revolt, they fly to arms as the only form of protest known to them, we send out our military and destroy them by thousands. These are the ugly naked facts from which there is no getting away. Yet another reflection which fills us with uneasiness is that when these tragedies happen we always hear the accusation that this comes of Christianizing the natives. We have heard it now. We are told that some form of Christian fanaticism has been at work and has engendered disloyalty and unrest. It does not make the situation any more gratifying to us that our guns should be used to put down a form of Christianity, even if it be a corrupt and mistaken form. But the fact is that in these days of revived pagan ideals there are too many even of our race who are wholly contemptuous of the educated native who is learning from the New Testament the alphabet of liberty."

BISHOP C. S. SMITH OF THE A. M. E. CHURCH

"Present conditions," says Bishop Smith, "do not point to the successful operation of any American negro church in South Africa."

In the earlier stages of the Ethiopian movement no political significance was attached to it. Indeed, the movement was so exclusively applied to religious and educational purposes that Homer's epithet of "harmless Ethiopians" was applied to them. Mr. Paul Berthoud in the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* (Lausanne) gives an account of the gathering of the tribes at Lovedale in the last week of 1905, in which 160 chiefs and their followers took part when this question was discussed:

"In this congress the blacks of Southwest Africa passed a resolution to accept the aid of the whites in accomplishing their own rise and advancement. A special characteristic of this congress was the spirit of union manifested there. These aborigines, coming from different regions, seemed to have banished from their minds all the jealousies and bloody conflicts of the past. The heads of the tribes, foregoing the prerogatives of their position, did not disdain to enter into debate and vote on an equal footing with their subjects. It was indeed a marvelous spectacle. Those negroes, who in the past never entered into an alliance excepting for war whenever the whites killed them and robbed them of territory, now leagued themselves together in a proposal to found a grand central institution of higher instruction."

Already it seems, from the English point of view at least, the epithet of "harmless Ethiopians" must be withdrawn. And to the doors of the American colored preachers the blame is laid, for, says the despatch to *The Evening Post* above quoted, "they have made no secret of their mission to South Africa, advising the natives to use their efforts to secure black supremacy in that part of the world." Another account of the colored preacher is given by Bishop C. S. Smith, of the A. M. E. Church, who was resident bishop of that church in South Africa, 1904-5. We quote from the Detroit *Informer*, "an independent race journal," the following written by Bishop Smith:

"Within recent years a disturbing factor has made its appearance in South Africa in the person of the American negro. He has not proven a disturbing factor because he has, in truth or reality, incited the natives to sedition, disloyalty, or rebellion, but because he has impressed the natives with the need of organizing a native church largely under their own direction and control. The alarmists declare that the greatest evil that has befallen South Africa is the organization of a black church, for which the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this country stands sponsor. The alarmists argue that independence in church on the part of the natives ultimately means independence in state; in other words, native domination in governmental affairs. Every effort is being put forth to repress the natives' aspiration for an independent church. Natal has led off by the adoption of an ordinance that no native minister shall be allowed to hold services in a native location, unless he is subject to a white male missionary who himself must reside in the location—a most radical measure, subversive of religious if not of personal liberty. It is quite possible that, when the Transvaal and Orange River colonies shall have obtained responsible government, they will enact a similar ordinance. This is regarded as the surest method of making impossible a black man's church under native control. The presence of the American negro in South Africa, while a disturbing factor, has been a source of positive helpfulness to the native and has awakened within him a spirit of laudable aspiration and ambition that can not now be effectually suppressed. He has opened the eyes of the natives to possibilities of which he had scarcely dreamed. He has anointed the eyes of the natives with the balm of racial pride and manhood and has caused the scales of servility and self-recognized inferiority to fall off. He has done more—he has practically forced the various governments and religious denominations to take an advance step in providing for the religious and educational welfare of the natives. A movement is now on foot to found an intercolonial and interdenominational college for the higher education of native youth, which will obviate the necessity of their going either to Europe or America for classical training. In all probability this institution will embrace a course in medicine. This movement is precipitated by the knowledge of the fact that a large number of South-African native youth were being educated in the schools of the A. M. E. Church of America."

"The American negro may now be debarred from South Africa, but the spirit of liberty, independence, and manhood that has been aroused among the natives can never die. The American negro is dreaded because of his advanced position in civilization and because he hails from a republican and not from a monarchical form of government. He is considered to be the best and ripest fruitage that the African stock has yet produced. Nowhere on the face of the earth are there to be found ten millions of Africans, or the descendants of Africans, so far advanced in civilization, so well fed, housed, and clothed, and so strongly equipped with industrial, religious, moral, intellectual, scientific, political, and economic acumen and energy as the ten millions of the descendants of Africa in America. It is this unparalleled advancement that makes the American negro such an object of dread and suspicion in South Africa, there being great fear lest he might instil into the minds of the natives that love of liberty and independence so characteristic of a republican form of government. . . . If denied access to South Africa, the American negro will find abundant entrance into West and Central Africa, where he can find ample room for the full exercise of his best and highest physical, moral, and intellectual energies."

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THEOLOGICAL POSITIONS OF "MODERATE" CONGREGATIONALISTS.

THERE appears to be a not inconsiderable body in the Congregational Church who are not wholly in accord with the modern changes in "definition" and "expression" of traditional truths which we noted in our issue of July 14. Dr. Arthur Little, of Dorchester, Mass., speaking in *The Congregationalist* (Boston), for this contingent, points out that even the leaders of the progressive movement are "themselves beginning to fear its unfortunate recoil upon the churches, and are throwing out signals all along the shining way of progress for the benefit of the belated saints who can not keep up with the procession, bearing such devices as these: 'Be quiet,' 'Be calm,' 'Preach the Gospel'—soothing palliatives for the panic-stricken and hysterical." The group for which the present writer is speaking we do not take to be the body of conservatives which every denomination can furnish. It seems rather those who would proceed slowly in the matter of renunciation, and so save themselves from the necessity of administering "soothing palliatives." "There is pressing need," says Dr. Little, "of a clear and definite statement of the things we surely believe and hold in common." But the writer evidently thinks the time is not yet come for such a formulation of belief, much less for the statement of belief with the definiteness of that we quoted from an earlier issue of *The Congregationalist*. For the sake of those who would know the attitude of the moderate party toward the essentials of Congregational theology we give below Dr. Little's comments:

"During the past few years the current theology has been sadly warped by the attempt to twist it into harmony with the unproved hypotheses of evolution. Hence miracles and the supernatural now have little value. That attempt ought to be held in abeyance until a fresh supply of scientific certainties appears. Prof. G. W. Knox has recently said 'that while the old systematic theology no longer rules, no better fate awaits those who attempt its reconstruction according to a science which is up to date, for without an accepted cosmology or metaphysics, where shall a system-builder find his material?' If the modern theologian finds himself short of material, how would it do for him to go back to the Bible?

"A few words about the fathers: 'Our fathers looked up to God as enthroned above all things, directing and guiding to a predetermined end the universe He had created.' That belief will stand. In the majestic imagery of Isaiah, the Psalms, and the Apocalypse, God is thus enthroned, and his transcendence is gloriously affirmed. The sovereignty of God is a doctrine that ought to be preached now. So far as I know, the divine immanence and fatherhood have always been taught with varying degrees of emphasis.

"So much insistence is now placed upon the immanence of God as to bring us dangerously near the border-land of pantheism, and to make it easy for 'unwary and unstable souls' to espouse all sorts of pantheistic vagaries, like mysticism, Theosophy, Christian Science, the New Thought, and other kindred emotional cults.

"While it is happily true that we do not attempt to put into exact forms of statement the relations between the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, I am confident that the great creeds of Christendom express the belief of our denomination touching the unity and the person and work of Christ. His preexistence as the eternal Logos and his birth from the Virgin Mary, through the power of the Holy Ghost, are, I am sure, generally believed and taught by Congregational ministers, and accepted by the vast majority of laymen.

"Serious divergence of opinion on these cardinal doctrines must, in the nature of the case, be divisive. The surrender of these historic facts is the surrender of the citadel.

"If *The Congregationalist* fairly represents the prevailing view of the atonement, then there is indeed a wide departure from the teaching of the Bible and of the fathers. Jesus Christ did much more than reveal the self-sacrificing love of God to men. He died in our stead. He is a propitiation for our sins. We are reconciled to God through him. 'Expiation,' 'substitution,' 'vicariousness,' 'ransom'—these are words used by the fathers in their attempt to explain the chief object of Christ's mission on earth. The death of Christ is the objective ground on which the sins of man are remitted and inward spiritual purity secured.

"As to the Bible, it must be conceded that views widely at variance with those of the fathers are now extensively held. The spirit of tolerance has been severely tested at this point, because, if we have any standard of authority, it is found here. Wide latitude is claimed under our charter of liberty. Abuse of liberty ends in its forfeiture.

"A wholesome reaction in favor of a more conservative view of the Bible has begun. The Biblical view of the origin of the race and its apostasy in Adam still stands as against any of the current, unestablished hypotheses offered in explanation of these facts.

"The widest departure from the faith of the fathers appears in the rapid drift of the denomination toward Universalism. And the surprising thing is that it awakens no protest. The very statement of these theories is their best refutation."

THE EDWARDSES AND THE JUKES.

STATISTICS have rarely shown a more startling exhibit of contrasts than in that offered by the facts of two families, one notable and the other notorious—the Edwardses and the Jukes. In *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (New York) are given some facts which the editor believes have never before been given in print in such juxtaposition. We quote:

"In the pine woods of Norway Bay, Quebec, on July 24, 1906, it was our privilege to listen to an address by the Rev. J. A. Macfarlane (originator of the Norway Bay Summer Bible School), which contained some startling statistics on the subject of heredity and home training. The records of two notable families and their descendants were contrasted to show what results followed the rearing of children under favorable and unfavorable conditions—the one, bred in a Christian home, with educational advantages; the other, reared in an atmosphere of wickedness and neglect. Regarding one of these families, that of Jonathan Edwards, the following facts were quoted by Macfarlane from an article by Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of *The Journal of Education* (Boston): 'The father of Jonathan Edwards was a minister, and his mother was the daughter of a clergyman. Among the more than three hundred college graduates of the Edwards family there were fourteen presidents of colleges, more than one hundred college professors, more than one hundred lawyers, thirty judges, sixty physicians, more than a hundred clergymen, missionaries, and theological professors, and about sixty authors, who have produced 135 books and edited journals and periodicals.' 'There is,' writes Dr. Winship, 'scarcely any great American industry that has not had one of his family among its chief promoters.' These eloquent figures may be said to represent the product of an American Christian family, reared under the most favorable conditions. The contrast is presented in the story of the 'Jukes family,' a family which could not be made to study and 'would not work.' Their entire record is one of pauperism and crime, insanity and imbecility. Among the descendants 310 were professional paupers, 400 were physically wrecked by their own wickedness, sixty were habitual thieves, 130 were convicted criminals, only twenty out of 1,200 descendants learned a trade (and ten of those learned it in the State prison), and, worse than all, this notorious family produced seven murderers."

NOTES.

THE Convocation of Southern Virginia, a negro assembly within the Protestant-Episcopal denomination, at its annual meeting in Lawrenceville, Va., July 25, considered the proposed canon creating missionary jurisdictions with negro bishops. "After discussion, most of which was against the proposition, says *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia), a motion was offered declaring it to be the sense of the Convocation that it deemed the proposition unwise and inexpedient at this time, and that the Convocation vote not to concur. This was adopted by the practically unaminous vote of 22 to 3.

APROPOS of the discussions now appearing in the religious press concerning the Romeward practises of the High-Church party in the English Church, *The Maritime Baptist* (St. John, N. B.) reports "an organization within the Established Church of England, with a membership of 829 clergymen and 4,877 laymen, has for its special object the offering of masses for the repose of the dead."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

RUSSIA WITHOUT THE DOUMA.

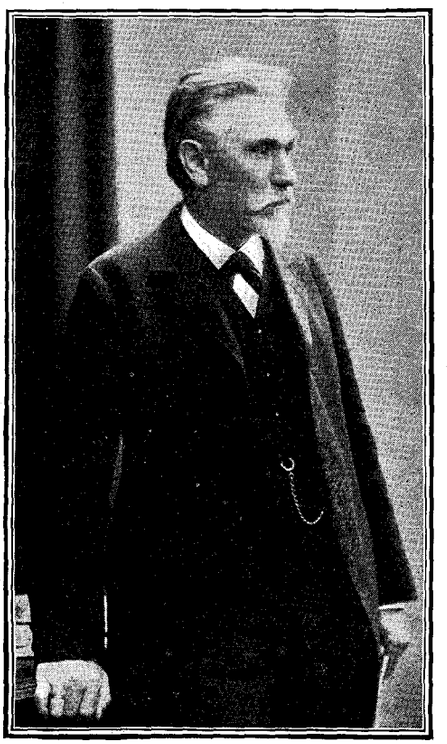
THE press of St. Petersburg—such portion of it as has survived or has been revived—have recovered from the effects of the dissolution of the Douma, and of the repressive measures which followed that *coup*—and are beginning to discuss the actual situation and the outlook.

The first and most prominent question discussed is the Government's attitude toward freedom of speech, the press, and assembly. Premier Stolypin's policy and intentions are judged by all the Liberal organs in the light of his treatment of the press. If there is to be reform, there must be discussion, and the right to criticize must be respected. If no criticism is tolerated, all professions of reform are a mockery and sham, says the *Riech* in the latest issue that has reached this office. This organ of the Constitutional Democrats, like the *Strana*, the *Nashi Zizn*, the *Misl*, the *Perelom*, and other papers, has since been suppressed or suspended for certain periods. The *Riech* said in regard to Stolypin's press measures:

"Two years ago Plehve, using the power which the then existing press laws gave him, prohibited by secret or semi-secret circulars the publication of certain facts or opinions. The violation of these orders was punishable in defined ways. To-day, Stolypin, without any legal warrant, suppresses papers, closes printing-offices, exiles or arrests editors, and goes so far as to permit some papers to publish that which he forbids others to mention. . . . . .

"The old régime was really more candid and more decent.

"And what about the revived censorship on all foreign telegrams? And what about the reintroduced practise of expurgating the foreign press and spoiling whole pages of Liberal English and French papers received by Russian subscribers? And what about demanding guaranties of editors that they will refrain from adversely commenting on the actions of the Ministry?"



AUGUST BEBEL,

The leader of the German Social Democrats, and representative of the interests of Labor, whose life's work is declared to have been sterile.

The same papers explain that while nominally the censorship has not been fully restored, policemen are stationed in the newspaper offices, and the first copy of each edition is hastily taken to the press bureau of the police. If anything "injurious" is found in it, the whole edition is confiscated and destroyed.

Similar complaints are made by other Liberal papers, and even the *Novoye Vremya*, conservative and bureaucratic, mildly censures the Ministry for its policy toward the press. However, some of the suppressed papers have changed their names, editors, and publishers and are out again. Thus the *Strana* has become the *Ravenstvo* (Equality), and *Nashi Zizn* has reappeared as *Tovaristch* (The Comrade).

What next? asks the Liberal press. Tho the strikes and mutinies have failed, it insists that government without the Douma is impossible. *Ravenstvo* declares that the elections must be ordered at once and the new Douma convoked earlier than March. It is idle, it says, to expect pacification on any other terms. Terror will continue, it says, and Stolypin will fail as Plehve, Trepoff, and Dournovo failed before him. The *Riech* urges the acceptance by all constitutionalists of the following program:

1. No legislation by irresponsible bureaucrats; another Douma as soon as possible.

2. A ministry representative of the Douma majority and responsible to it.

3. Alienation of private lands, with fair compensation, as the solution of the agrarian problem.

4. Political equality and guaranteed freedom of person.

It says that, in spite of the Government's *coup*, the country has realized the need of a "Douma ministry" and a constitutional monarchy, and these concessions are inevitable. No self-respecting public man will cooperate with a bureaucratic, arbitrary, and irresponsible cabinet, and the bankruptcy of the Government has been plainer than ever since the dismissal of the late Douma. There is no other way out, it concludes. A real constitution, or anarchy, and the collapse of Russia as a Power—these are the alternatives.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FORTUNES OF THE LABOR PARTY IN GERMANY.

THE Socialist movement in England under its various names and leaders is treated with ever-increasing attention in the press. Socialism forms, as is not the case in this country, a genuine party in political and governmental activity. In noting the vicissitudes of the movement, we find that Germany, the birthplace of scientific Socialism, lags behind other countries in the popular movement. Bebel, the editor of the Berlin Social-Democratic organ *Vorwaerts*, and leader of his party in the Reichstag, has fallen behind the progressive energy of other national labor parties, says *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin). He has always been put forward as representing the idealist theories of Marx, and has written many books in which he advocates the rights of the workingman. But he has neglected the interests of the Labor party in the Reichstag, and in this respect he shows himself inferior practically to Jaurès in France and John Burns and Keir Hardie in England. He is a sterile agitator and has practically become a back number in the eyes of this Government organ. To quote further:

"The Social-Democratic member of the Bebel stamp, and especially Bebel himself, have no consciousness of the fact that they are returned to Parliament to represent the present generation of workingmen. Helping the workman in the struggle for existence, providing for him in times of industrial depression, these are matters they leave to the Government and to the employers of labor. It is only in wage disputes that they goad the workman to extremes, so as to capture and secure him for the Social-Democratic camp. Bebel believes it his whole duty, to keep together in its present form, and with all the means at his command, the whole Social-Democratic party machinery. Workmen who put their own trade interests in the foreground, speakers who champion a practical idea, political economists who work out a new program, all these are, from the very first, irritating to him, because they occasion a split within the party and may set aside his revolutionary menaces.

"As colleagues he prefers fanatical writers with a fine command of abusive language, to men whose hearts beat warmly for the workman's cause, and who are always ready to take an active and

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actual interest in the making of laws. Those who have succeeded to the mantle of Marx under the leadership of Bebel, and in the name of German Social-Democracy, carry on a campaign of agitation in the interests of the international proletariat."

As a matter of fact Bebel is no statesman, like John Burns. He abuses in his paper and in his speeches the present political order of things in his native country, but his great genius and brilliant eloquence have done nothing for the solid interests of his constituency; and the most conspicuous light in the firmament of German Socialism, the man who has claimed and held the ear of Europe and of the world, is doomed to early extinction. Thus:

"Naturally the opposition within the party to this absolute leader fighting for an ideal of the past grows greater year by year. The tension at the annual party gatherings becomes more and more strained. *Vorwaerts*, the official organ of the party, lately published retorts from several of the brethren, with whom Bebel had found fault, which in sharpness of tone left nothing to be desired. Bebel's authority is gradually weakening, even among his own creatures, for the sterility of his methods becomes obvious, and the continuous repetition of exaggerated attacks becomes fatiguing. The incontestable fact that the Socialist parties of other countries have already struck out in another direction is especially disquieting for Bebel's policy of collecting together the inflammable materials of revolution from all parts, until at last the whole can be set fire to by the acknowledged leader. Millerand and Jaurès in France, Burns and Keir Hardie in England, set little value on the Socialist utopia, except as a fanciful picture to be painted on the wall as occasion demands; the only person who uses it as a directive agent and as a skid in party development is the idealist Bebel."

THE "HIC ET UBIQUE" OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR EXPLAINED.

THE wonderful activity of William II. in Europe is attributable to the fact that Bismarck has left no successor, and the German monarch has to play the part of minister as well as of king. So at least says Mr. Maximilian Harden, the brilliant German writer and editor of *Zukunft* (Berlin). The Emperor, he says, is actually compelled to be his own political cook and bottle-washer. Caprivi was a mere soldier; Prince Hohenlohe an absolute incompetent; and Buelow, in spite of his cleverness and versatility, has neither the strength nor calmness for his task. William II. has to come to the front and do what a minister is generally charged with accomplishing. Speaking, therefore, of the advantage of preserving a good understanding between England and Germany, he says that Buelow was unable either to promote or establish it, and William was compelled to dash to the front himself. To quote from this very able German weekly:

"Whenever the King of England shows himself he is welcome, and he has long been joyously conscious of the fact that the question of his visit to his nephew has become the central point of the German political situation.

"This, however, would never have been the case if Bismarck had in these days a successor worthy of him. Bismarck would never have tolerated the visits to Schoenbrunn and Christiania, and the embassies to Nicholas. That statesman would have had the courage to say to his royal master: 'An interview with the King of England is impossible. It would ruin your Majesty's prestige in every quarter. This would be the effect even outside the empire, much more in the empire itself. I can not decide in a family quarrel which party is right or which wrong; but if any one were to reproach his cousin with what you can reproach King Edward, he would never see his cousin again.'"

No minister nowadays dare speak to the Emperor in this language, says Dr. Harden:

"It is only since 1890 that no one dares to speak in this way to the Emperor. Everybody is on the *qui vive*, trying to divine the opinion of the chief minister. But he is silent. Caprivi, a soldier imbued with fear of the Emperor as his military superior, remained a soldier, unfamiliar with politics. Hohenlohe was a worn-out old man, uncertain and unequal in the management of great affairs. Buelow is a spoiled child of fortune, gifted with many charming qualities, and possibly able to act as the subaltern of a prime minister, but never fitted for the first place. Bismarck has not yet found a successor.

"We need no ghost come from the dead to teach us that a nation can not find at every period of its history a man of genius to direct its policy. Who indeed would dream to-day of seeing a genius at the head of affairs? Germany only looks for a man there."

Dr. Harden insinuates that by dismissing Bismarck William II. made his own personal interference in foreign policy necessary, and that it is of his own choice that he does things and takes initiatives which Bismarck would have considered to be beneath the royal dignity.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILLIAM II.'S VISIT TO SPAIN.
The latest transformation of the German Emperor.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

The Present Real Danger in Russia.—The general strike miserably collapsed after the dissolution of the Douma, and the revolutionaries now seem paralyzed. The Government, we are repeatedly told by the press, feel secure. They have conquered the people, and withdrawn the constitution which the Czar professed to have given. The real danger now, says *The Outlook* (London), lies in the possible rising of the poverty-stricken peasantry who are being stirred up to insurrection by emissaries from the revolutionary centers, and are clamoring for what they consider their agrarian rights. In the language of the paper cited:

"The Russian peasants demand more land as a right, and are sincerely persuaded that the soil belongs to them, and is about to be handed back to them. In some places, tortured by delay, they have burned down the manor, pillaged its contents, murdered or driven out the proprietor, and occupied his lands; in others they only refrain from motives of policy, regarding it as foolish to destroy what will shortly be their own property; in all they are waiting feverishly for the crowning act of restitution. All other phenomena in Russia are of little account by the side of this determination of the peasantry to satisfy their agrarian cravings. No Government can repress it; no Government in the long run can defeat it; and until it has glutted itself there can be no hope of social peace. If once that gigantic economic question could be settled before it is forced to settle itself, if the Czar would liberate the land as his predecessor liberated the serfs, Russia might yet be saved from the agony of the rural *jacquerie* with which she is threatened, the autocracy might be buttressed in security for at least another generation, and the moral force of nine Russians out of ten would be thrown on the side of order. For responsible

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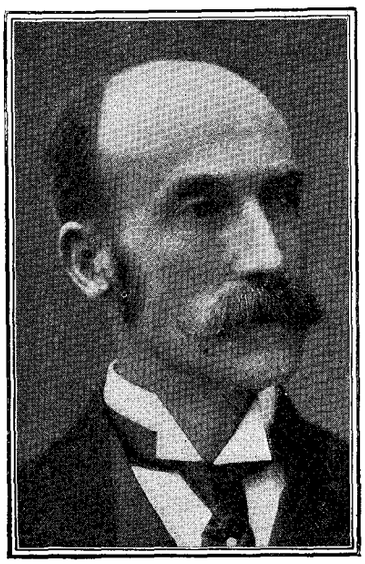
government Russia is altogether unfit. That she should possess a genuine form of representative government is desirable and, in our judgment, necessary. But what is absolutely essential, what touches the very foundations of her social structure, is that the peasantry should be pacified and the economics of peasant life regulated on a 'living-wage' basis."

LOSS OF SOUTH AFRICA THREATENED TO ENGLAND.

THE granting of a representative government to the British possessions in South Africa, in which the Boers are to have an equal franchise and representation with the British, is said by Mr. Rider Haggard, as quoted by *The Saturday Review* (London), to "presage the doom of English effective rule there." Mr. Winston Churchill, Under Secretary for the Colonies, is "a young renegade," says *The Review*, for his advocacy of the move. The Lyttelton Constitution, by which the appointment of the Executive remained in the hands of the Crown, was an ample concession to the conquered people. As *The Review* expresses it:

"The Boers had really no right, legal or moral, to any share in the government of the country which they had lost by their own folly and obstinacy. But as an act of grace, the Lyttelton Constitution was conceded to them, under which the Executive was to remain in the hands of the Crown, and the legislature was to be composed of members partly elected by Britons and Boers, and partly nominated by the High Commissioner. Everybody was satisfied with this prelude to full responsible government, and things went merrily as marriage bells."



MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE,

Late Governor-General of India, who declares that the South African Constitution bill is fatal to the supremacy of England in Africa.

But political exigencies induced the Liberal Government to give full and free representative government to South Africa. The danger is that Boers are very likely soon to outnumber the British and then farewell to English domination. *The Speaker* (London) states this danger as follows:

"The English are never likely to approach the Dutch in fecundity, nor will the English in the new colonies settle on the land. And indeed the second generation of all European land-settlers is an Afrikander. A nation is never conciliated by an anti-national government, however kindly and incorruptible such a government may be; ten years of such a system would leave us farther from conciliation than we are to-day."

As a safeguard against this, Mr. Rider Haggard in a recent speech is reported by the London papers to have remarked:

"There was but one hope, namely, land settlement in South Africa on a large scale, of Anglo-Saxon families, as opposed to emigration of single men. If, after all our expenditure of blood and treasure, the empire wished to retain the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, the colonies should at once be organized. The carrying out of such a scheme in 1820 had preserved the Cape to England to this day, and were it repeated on a sufficiently large scale it might still preserve the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, which the present generation of Englishmen had paid so dearly to win, to be the home of thousands of the race."

The Age (Melbourne, Australia) thinks the step contemplated by the Government is "little short of imperial crime, threatening the imperial future of our race and the fabric of our imperial policy," and the Montreal *Gazette* quotes Lord Lansdowne, ex-Governor-General of India, and Lord Harris, ex-Governor-General of Queensland, as speaking strongly in reprobation of the measure in the following terms:

"As Lord Lansdowne points out, the Boers will gain the upper hand at the election, then good-by to British supremacy. Can there be any doubt as to the meaning of those words? Lord Harris, who has served his country in many climes, asks: 'What flag will wave over Pretoria twenty years hence?' Such words from such men can not be rudely set aside, even by a prime minister. What concerns South Africa concerns Australia and Canada as well as Great Britain. It was not for such a reckless and audacious experiment that we gave so proudly the blood of our bravest."

The Dutch press of South Africa greet the new Constitution somewhat coldly. *Land en Volk* (Pretoria) admits that the Constitution is welcomed by the Boers. According to the calculations of this journal, the Rand will return four or five Afrikanders, and Pretoria four, which will give the Boers a majority of three or four. The writer concludes with the hope that Boers will employ their new powers wisely. *Aus Land* (Cape Town) declares that the provisions of the new Constitution do not meet reasonable expectations.

German Intervention May Be Inevitable in Russia.—Altho the European press generally deny the probability of foreign intervention in the disturbed affairs of Russia (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 11, p. 189), some papers are of opinion that the Czar, when his army and his Cossacks turn against him, may be compelled to ask for German and Austrian aid, while it is averred that Kaiser William may, in the case of a Russo-Polish rising, be forced to march into Russia for the sake of maintaining possession of his own Polish provinces. Thus the *Neue Gesellschaft* (Berlin), a Socialistic organ, says bitterly of the growing disaffection among the Czar's official maintainers of order in Russia:

"When the police can no longer help him, then the military become his source of help; when the regular army fails him, he will turn to the Cossacks—but what will he do when the Cossacks desert him? Is there a people more cossack than the Cossacks, and can Nicholas reckon on their help? The *Rossia* (St. Petersburg journal) and the Deputy of the Douma Petrunkewitch will answer by saying: 'Yes, there is still a source of help for the Czar. In the west there dwells a race more servile than any other serfs in the world. When the

"A FOOL AND HIS FOLLY."

MADAME JUDY to C.-B.: "You had better leave it alone: you're only making an awful mess of it." —*Judy* (London).

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Czar can get help from no other source, he will call for Prussian and Austrian soldiers, and these will come, to devastate our fields and massacre our people.' The *Rossia* acknowledges this with gleeful triumph; Petrunkewitch echoes the reply in a voice of profoundest sorrow."

On the other hand, *The Spectator* (London) says that the successful rising of Russian Poland will be the signal for similar insurrection throughout the Polish provinces of Austria and Germany, and William II.'s hand will then be forced. To quote:

"So far as we can see, if Russian Poland rises, the German Emperor not only may but *must* intervene. He can not allow a movement to succeed which might cost him great provinces, even if it did not provoke into action all the revolutionary elements in his own States. The three Powers which partitioned Poland must continue to hold down Poland, or confess themselves defeated by a race which for a hundred years has been taught to see in revolution its only hope of independence. As far as the Vistula, therefore, in the supposed contingency—that is, in the case of the revolution winning in the struggle—we expect German intervention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH VIEW OF PANAMERICANISM.

THE nations of the Western Continent will never have any reason for consolidating, unless they are invaded by the yellow race, and it is in vain therefore for the United States to attempt to draw the republics of South America within its own economic and political orbit, says the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). South America will never change its immemorial commercial relations with the Old World for a system of exchange with North America. Pan-Americanism or North and South American union is only a word, and means nothing, we are told; and the Latin republics fear the invasion of the northern Anglo-Saxon Republic just as much as they dread the invasion of European peoples. To quote further:

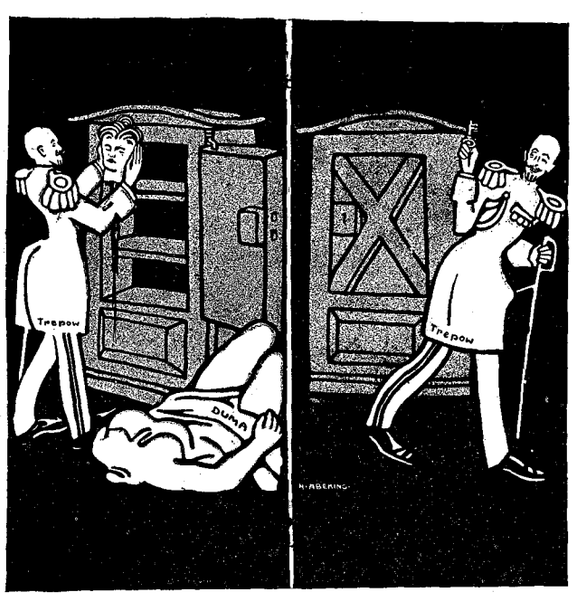
"The efforts made by the United States to draw the southern republics within the orbit of their own political and commercial influence is met by the latter with profound distrust. Many of them, and these the most powerful, refuse to believe that their independence and prosperity are any more menaced by the European powers than by the United States of North America. This opinion seems for many reasons to be well founded. The unity of American interests, as well political as economic, is a mere phrase. It is hard to see what interest the Americans of the south can possibly have in seeking for markets and sources of supply in the United States instead of in the Old World. Such a course would imply a complete reversal of their traditions and customs, and would constitute a very risky experiment. A glance at official statistics suffices to show how vastly the commercial exchanges between Europe and South America exceed those which exist between the north and the south of the New World."

The writer then proceeds to discuss the question of foreign invasion of the American Continent, such as might necessitate the confederation of all the republics, and asks who seriously believes that any European nation could contemplate such an invasion. He continues:

"We hear talk of certain designs which Germany has on States of Brazil, but the most ardent advocates of Pan-Americanism admit that such designs imply merely an economic, linguistic, or moral conquest. The New World has to-day reached such a condition of internal equilibrium, that the idea of an aggressive movement of the Old World upon it must be regarded as purely chimerical."

There is, however, a basis upon which a confederation of the north and south might be considered reasonable; that is, in view of the "Yellow Peril," which threatens America from the shores of the western Pacific. This writer states his views on this subject as follows:

"If Pan-Americanism is to have a solid foundation, it must be called for by the cropping up of grave problems in the American Continent. At present we do not discern any such, and foresee the possibility of but one danger. This danger would result from the coalition in the Pacific of the yellow nations, which the United States exclude from their shore or limit in immigration. If the Japanese and Chinese were once to break the barriers thus reared against them, it would be quite necessary for the American republics to act in concert against them, and for this end to consolidate. In one word, it is from the west that the *raison d'être* of Pan-Americanism must come, if it comes at all. On the other hand, for a Pan-American congress to discuss gravely the future ambitions of the Old World makes one think of the ingenuous knight of La Mancha starting out to make war on windmills."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



THE DISSOLVED DOUMA.

"Be quiet, my beloved people; on the 5th of March, 1907, the Little Father will set the head on again."

"I will put the key in some place where it will be out of sight forever."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

RUSSIA'S TOTTERING THRONE.

Douma dissolved, treasury empty, the bureaucracy in power, the support of his children's confidence lost, the little father's throne must needs be tottering. —*Tribune* (London).

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A BENEFICENT DESPOT.

THE MAKER OF MODERN MEXICO, PORFIRIO DIAZ. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. With 100 illustrations. Cloth, 421 pp. John Lane Company.

DIAZ at seventy-six in full possession of mental and physical vigor, supreme ruler of Mexico, which his genius has uplifted to the plane of a civilized state, is an interesting and commanding figure. The history of the Mexican dictator is, as every one knows, the history of modern Mexico. It is a record full of adventure and romance; its lurid background and vanishing forms of Maximilian and "poor Carlotta," its wraith of empire, its whirlwind revolutions succeeding the brief purple dream of Louis Napoleon, have formed the subject of more than one historical sketch. The latest narrator of all these stirring events is an Englishwoman who has had the advantage of personal intimacy with the President of Mexico and his entourage and who thus writes with a sort of authority.

The Dictator-President is described by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie as a modern of moderns who is a stranger to nothing of importance that passes in the civilized world. We learn that news of the latest import from American and English papers is translated daily into Spanish for his benefit. New inventions are investigated and adopted if found apt for Mexican use. In his administration of public affairs he shows no favoritism, and his known aversion to this weakness is carried to such a point that his closest friends are barred from office. When first elected to the presidency, over a quarter of a century ago, he enrolled in his service both Liberals and Conservatives, including many who had held office under Maximilian. He is a silent man who does not love the interviewer, is chary of public speaking, and willingly allows others to occupy the front of the stage. To those who have an indifferent knowledge of the earlier methods of Diaz, and are familiar with the milieu of his youthful exploits, the statement that his dominant trait is modesty will "come as a surprise." If this be true, it is probably the first instance in history of such a virtue marking a man who made his way through blood and fire to a virtual throne.

One sees that the author writes *con amore* of her hero, but she has observed Diaz at close range, and when she describes him as unique in history, controlling despotically millions of people without forfeiting their love, combining in a sense "the faculties of czar and pope," and at the same time living the unassuming life of a private citizen, we are inclined to grant that her characterization of him as one of the greatest figures in modern politics is not far wide of the truth.

AN ELEMENTAL NOVEL-HERO.

SANDY FROM THE SIERRAS. By Richard Barry. Cloth, 318 pp. Price, $1.50. Moffatt, Yard & Co.

THIS breezy tale of the mountains and the mighty West is written round a figure typical of many traits not found in the run of novelists' creations, various and ingenious as these must needs be at a period when, as has been said, every third man writes a novel. Sandy's mother came from the Green Mountains, but the biggest hand in Sandy's fashioning, we are told, came from old Mother Nature herself. He is indeed an elemental, primal being, good to meditate upon by us victims of artificial environment and overcivilization. Winds played their "sinister lightnings" over his cradle. The strength and grandeur of the Sierra peaks entered into his young life. He played about precipices, "where the long thaw of the ice made spring a wilderness of tangled, fragrant beauty." He knew the sharp-shinned hawks and the band-tailed pigeons. He was an intimate of the haunts of the red deer and of the aerie of the American eagle.

RICHARD BARRY.

"Over him always laughed the gaiety of mountain sunshine—a fleck of buoyance, a foam of gladness. He rose to silver seas of dawn, and for his repose evening's clouds of molten gold nestled about his head. In his heart was the dream of a star, like a moonbeam in a mountain pool, lying in the bleak midnight, awed by the vastness, and perennially placid as the silence. In his brain there kindled slowly the poise and peace, the glory and the greatness of the earth. Something immortal happened up there those early years in the high Sierras. Nature spoke to the child and God entered his soul."

In spite of all this Sandy is by no means wholly ethereal. Tho his thoughts are often among the stars set like jewels over his native peaks and crags, he has a firm footing upon earth and is an intensely human creature.

Those who are familiar with the word-painting and lurid touches of Mr. Barry's "Port Arthur: A Monster Heroism," will not miss them in his new story.

THE LEADING OF A LITTLE CHILD.

THE AWAKENING OF HELENA RICHIE. By Margaret Deland. Cloth, 357 pp. Price, $1.50. Harpers.

MRS. DELAND'S new novel with "Old Chester" as its setting strikes a deeper and truer chord of human passion, and indeed of tragedy, than most of the novels of the day that deal with a similar theme. The story is the old and eternally new one of a naïve and ardent nature making happiness, instead of duty, the goal of life, and, in that desperate quest, setting aside the convention that society instinctively holds strongest to—the marriage bond.

MARGARET DELAND.

Into Old Chester, a stronghold of virtue and the proprieties, enters Helena Richie, a beautiful girl whose loveless marriage at eighteen had consigned her to a "grass" widowhood. From the first the paragons of Old-Chester virtue looked askance at her. They might have overlooked moral lapses perhaps, but when were God-fearing women known to forgive a sister of frailer sanctity who outrivaled them in good looks, and was richer to boot? Her life in her new environment, as she saw at the first glance, was not to be paved with roses, and she determined upon a policy of comparative isolation as being the best adapted to conquer a peace. Such conduct, as the sequel shows, was as offensive to the vanity of the townspeople as the opposite course would have been.

The dominating figure in this narrow world is Dr. Lavendar, from whom goodness radiates, as it were, falling on all like the sunlight. The beneficent personality of the saintly minister serves to redeem much of the commonplace and sordidness that necessarily obtrude themselves in such an environment. The foil of the dear old parson is Benjamin Wright, a cynical old worldling quickly moved to anger, an oath ever ready on his lips. His cloistered life has invested him with a kind of awe in the eyes of his townsfolk. He quotes Shakespeare and Latin hexameters upon the most impossible occasions and professes a profound contempt for religion. There is a flaw in the armor of his cynicism, however, and it is easily pierced by the ready wit of his grandson, Sam Wright, a tragedy-writing, moonstruck youth. Sam beholds in Helena Richie the goddess of his dreams, and tears up his tragedy. He lays romantic siege to her, but she will have none of him, and when he learns that the woman of his ideal worship has a secret liaison with a man who had been posing as her brother, he shoots himself. This suicide, laid directly at her door, is a rude awakening for Helena. She is brought to see the futility of her personal code of ethics, and the gentle chiding of the old minister convinces her of her error in thinking that an individual, however high-minded, may ignore the paramount social convention.

Very delicately told and full of the ineffable sweetness of mother love is the story of Helena Richie's adoption of the little waif brought to her by Dr. Lavendar. Her own little one, a curly-headed boy, had been made away with by the ill treatment of her drunkard husband, and this dark episode of her ill-fated wifehood imparts a pathetic significance to her vicarious love for the foundling. It is in this love, at once purifying and ennobling, that her redemption is wrought out.

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THE POLITICAL BOSS.

CONISTON. By Winston Churchill. Cloth, 543 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. CHURCHILL'S new novel deals with a peculiarly timely phase of politics, the rise of "boss power" in the United States and its development and decline before the mightier power of great corporate consolidation. The scene of the novel is New Hampshire, and the principal character a well-remembered figure in the political history of that State. As Jethro Bass we trace his career, from a village election to his gradual dominance, and his final overthrow through the power of the railroads. The principal interest in the novel centers in the rude strength of the portraiture of Jethro Bass. Ruthless, unscrupulous, and pitiless, he elbows his way to power and finally holds the State in his grip. The redeeming features of this unlovely but real character in American life is his love for Cynthia Ware.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The novel may be regarded, in some sort, as a political tract, and this is all the more emphasized by the fact that the author has recently entered active politics as a champion against the very abuses set forth with so much realism in his romance.

In many respects "Coniston" may be regarded as the best novel Mr. Churchill has produced. The story is open, nevertheless, to the same objections which have been brought against its predecessors—lack of concentration, and the diffusion of events over too large an area. When "Richard Carvel" came out there were not wanting critics who advanced the claim that Mr. Churchill's work was suggestive of Thackeray, and one has an uneasy feeling at times that such a high ideal is in the mind of the novelist himself. In reality, however, his work is no more like Thackeray's than that of a hundred talented painters of chiaroscuro is like Rembrandt.

"FRANK DANBY."

"In Jethro Bass," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "Winston Churchill has created a character which is at once menacing and amusing, detestable and pathetic. . . . He has written nothing so clever and varied in delineation or so warm in feeling as 'Coniston.'" With similar words of praise the Louisville *Courier-Journal* declares, "If the long-sought-for has not arrived in this picture of American life and character, the waiting public and yearning critic must be hard to please." And in the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "the drawing of the character of Jethro Bass is a masterpiece of literature." The Boston *Transcript* commends "the gossipy, breezy, buttonholing style" of the story. Among the apparently few dissenters to the generally conceded exceptional merit of the book are alined the New York *Evening Sun* and the New York *Evening Post*, the former complaining that "some of us ask for a novel, and we get—a political tract," while *The Evening Post* asserts that the writer has "mainly a superficial skill—the skill of a great carpenter, and not of a creative architect."

WASHINGTON THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

LETTERS AND RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON: Being Letters to Tobias Lear and Others, with a Diary of Washington's Days Kept by Mr. Lear. Cloth, 289 pp. Price, $2.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE letters addressed by Washington to his secretary exhibit a rather prosaic side of the First American. They are valuable historically as showing the genius for detail which must have formed one of the strongest characteristics of Washington and which, no doubt, as in the case of Napoleon, goes far in explaining his supereminent success. Those who open the volume expecting to find new revelations of character, and new aspects of that personality the purity and dignity of whose fame stands unique in history, are destined to disappointment. What they will find will, however, be of a compensating nature, and more valuable in forming a true estimate of the founder of the Republic than any mere brilliancy of epigram or customary epistolary sidelights could have been.

What stands out in the correspondence is the simplicity and integrity of Washington's nature, those two traits that have been dwelt upon by all of his biographers.

The events related in the first section of the correspondence are in the beaten track of a country gentleman's life. They show the same care for practical detail, the same consideration for others, that marked the writer's conduct when the nation was his field of activity. In the later letters there is an interesting picture of the quiet evening of Washington's life, and information concerning his closing days.

A PURPOSE NOVEL.

THE SPHINX'S LAWYER. By Frank Danby. Cloth, 371 pp. Price, $1.50. Frederick A. Stokes Company.

STILL another novel with a "purpose." Mrs. Frankau dedicates her book to her brother who, as the reader is informed on the title-pages, had harshly criticized it, as embodying a theme outside the region of art. In the course of a story of a brilliant bohemian, which is rather strongly told and is not without some tragic touches, there is developed a discussion of the question, "Is it right that our prisons should (as is the rule) make men worse instead of better?" The hero of the story, Algernon Hezeltine, is drawn from life. All the other characters and scenes are imaginative.

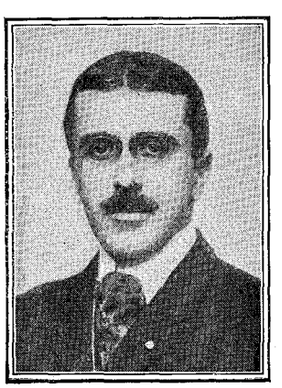
The Sphinx's Lawyer is a brilliant bohemian whose exaggerated admiration for a man of great intellectual gifts, tho of degenerate moral tendencies, turns his steps out of the path of conventional rectitude. Such a type set forth in the complicated environment of modern activities naturally gives rise to many interesting situations. The lawyer is finally redeemed by a woman whose strength of moral character, love, and goodness raise him to the fulfilment of his true destiny. The newspaper criticisms of this novel are either caustically severe or of a sickishly eulogistic nature.

AN AMERICAN MARS.

THE COLONEL OF THE RED HUSSARS. By John Reed Scott. Cloth, 341 pp. Price, $1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company.

THIS is a story of love and adventure, of moving accident, of hairbreadth escapes, of being taken by the insolent foe—but not of being sold into slavery. A "dashing young American officer," that paragon of military perfection, proceeds to the suppositious kingdom of Valeria as military *attaché* to the American Embassy. In this ideal environment for gold lace and shoulder-straps he promptly falls in love with the princess, Ehra, herself a creature dowered with all perfections. As the result of his "passion" for the princess there ensue the most amazing complications, and these are further enskeined by the fact that royal blood flows in his veins.

The royal heroine of this stirring novel can not be said to have been modeled on Anthony Hope's Princess Osra, nor yet upon that "queen of curds and cream" that we know in the play. She is a delightful creature, nevertheless, and an able match for her romantic, business-like Prince Florizel.



JOHN REED SCOTT.

The New York *Evening Sun's* appraisal of the book as "a slap-dashing vacation-day romance" is typical of the press comments. The Boston *Herald* finds it "a capital romance which drives away dull care," and the Boston *Transcript* considers it "readable" and "fascinating," but, at the same time "it has too much American rush about it" to harmonize well with the atmosphere of a long-established court. The story is told with "much liveliness of incident and gaiety of sentiment," says the New York *Tribune*.

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CURRENT POETRY.

I Heard a Voice.

By Theodosia Garrison.

I heard a voice in the darkness singing
(That was a valiant soul I knew)
And the joy of his song was a wild bird winging
Swift to his mate through a sky of blue.

Myself—I sang when the dawn was flinging
Wide his guerdon of fire and dew;
I heard a voice in the darkness singing
(That was a valiant soul I knew).

And his song was of love and all its bringing
And of certain day when the night was through;
I raised my eyes where the hope was springing,
And I think in his heaven God smiled, too.
I heard a voice in the darkness singing
(That was a valiant soul I knew).
—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (September).

To Honor.

By Louise Imogen Guiney.

That I have tracked you from afar, my crown I call it, and my hight:
All hail, O dear and difficult star! All hail, O heart of light!
No pleasure born of time for me,
Who in you touch eternity.
If I have found you where you are, I win my mortal fight.

You flee the vale: I therefore choose summit and solitude for mine,
The high air, where I can not lose our comradeship divine.
More lovely here, to wakened blood,
Sparse leaf and hesitating bud,
Than rosaries under valley dews for which the the dryads pine.

Spirit austere! lend aid: I walk along inclement ridges too.
Disowning toys of sense, to balk my soul of ends untrue.
Because man's cry, by night and day,
Cried not for God, I broke away.
On, at your ruthless pace! I'll stalk, a hilltop ghost, with you. —*From The Independent.*

Love's Immortality.

By Elsa Barker.

Among those things that make our love complete
And high beyond all others I have known,
This knowledge is not least: That we have sown
Together seeds of beauty that shall greet
Strange years in blossoms that the reckless feet
Of death shall not destroy; that we have shown
To blinded eyes the visions of our own,
And made our blood in others' veins to beat.

Why should we yearn for immortality
In some imagined heaven, when on earth
Our flowers of song perfumed the dusty road
And speak to passers-by of you and me?
Enough if we have justified our birth
Ere entering the inscrutable abode.
—*From The Metropolitan Magazine* (September).

"The Choice of Roads."

By R. Ellis Roberts.

There's a road in Devon
With a hedge each side,
And some would count it heaven
On that road to ride.

There's a road upon the Mendips
Dances down and down

Thousands Use it for Shaving.

Ivory Soap is a bath, toilet and *fine* laundry soap. And yet, thousands of men who are more than ordinarily particular about their appearance, use it for shaving. They like it because it works up into a profuse, creamy lather; because it softens the beard, and most important of all, because it leaves the skin cool and sweet and soft.

Note. — Pieces of Ivory Soap which are too small for any other purposes are excellent to shave with. Put them in a cup (not a shaving mug), add a little hot water—and shave.

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If, after trying it, you wish to keep it—as you are sure to do, when you find it will save its own cost—**the price is only $185.00**—or about half you are asked to pay for machines not as good.

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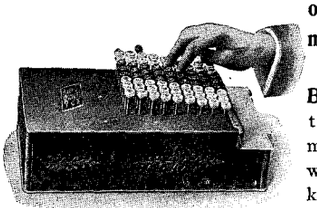

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And winds and winds, and then dips
Into Cheddar Town.

There's a road in Surrey
Where the dust lies white;
And motors shriek and hurry
All the day and night.

There's a road in London
Stretches miles and miles;
And the stones make your bones
Long for country mud and stiles.

. . . . . .

There are many roads in Britain,
Roman roads and new;
But the best my heels have smitten
Leads to Cornwall and to you.
—*From The Spectator* (London).

The Sparrow.

BY I. HENRY WALLIS.

Among the carven images
On God's great house of prayer,
A statue of the Virgin is,
And our dear Lord is there.
Close to His Mother does he lie,
And answers her caress
With loving little hands that try
Against her cheek to press.

A circling aureole has He,
To tell His name to all;
A circling aureole has She
Round her brows virginal;
And on this circlet that She has
A sparrow's nest is made
Of hay and straw and stalks of grass
From street and close conveyed.

It seems as tho that nest were there
That He might look on it,
For always is He gazing where
The mother-bird does sit.
And should her little fledglings fall,
Most surely will He know:
And of His love which blesseth all
Some comfort will bestow.

The mystic Dove broods over them;
And Angel-faces shine
Around the Star of Bethlehem
Above the Babe divine.
About are fiends with mouths awry
And twisted faces wild;
But safe from them the nest is by
The Mother and her Child.

The sparrows fly into the street
'Mid turmoil, sin, and shame;
Unheeded by the crowds they meet,
Who care not whence they came;
Who know not of the nest that is
In the Angel-land above,
Beside the Holy Presences,
Beneath the brooding Dove.

But it may be that unto some
Who love each living thing,
And smile to see the sparrows come,
A happy thought they bring.
And as to their high home they go,
A child with upward glance
May see their nest, and her face glow
With Heavenly radiance.
—*From "The Cloud Kingdom"* (Lane).

PERSONAL.

A Disciple of Russell Sage.—With the death of Russell Sage there comes into prominence another Wall Street figure whose personality and importance were overshadowed by those of the great money lender. His trusted clerk, Charles W. Osborne, who for twenty-five years has been the pupil and follower

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of Russell Sage, is now, by the terms of the millionaire's will, one of the executors of the large estate, and in his hands rests the responsibility of the financier's office. "Upon him," says the Savannah *News*, "will devolve the direction of the millions of the veteran of puts and calls; and from a comparatively unknown man he becomes one of the most important figures in the world of finance." He is thus further remarked upon in a despatch to the same paper:

Mr. Osborne, concerning whom the financier spoke as his confidential and trusted assistant, enjoyed the confidence of Russell Sage from the very first year he entered his employ. He is now in his sixty-seventh year, a rather slender man of about the average height. His head is surmounted by an aureole of snow-white hair, and he wears a mustache, which has also taken on the frost of age. But his complexion is ruddy, and his eyes have a way of sparkling. None who knows him ever remembers to have seen him when he did not have a smile and a pleasant word.

He had a vacation once. It was in the year 1902, and for a whole week his employer did not come to the office. Mr. Osborne thought the matter over carefully, and actually took three days. He worked year in and year out over the account books, and the envelopes of securities, and never seemed to feel the need of rest.

It would hardly be correct to say that in the twenty-five years of service he was not absent, for it must be remembered that he had some time off after the madman Norcross threw the bomb in the Sage office. Mr. Osborne at the time was conducting a negotiation with a customer. He was carried from the building minus a considerable portion of his clothing, and for a time it was feared that his skull was fractured.

The quiet, well-poised man who sat behind the cashier's desk in the office in the Bank of Commerce building had much to do with the engineering of affairs in such a way that the death of Russell Sage produced scarcely a ripple on the surface of Wall Street. Had the situation been less adroitly handled there might have been a storm in which many financial craft would have foundered.

Mr. Osborne, like his late employer, takes a keen delight in driving fast horses. He always owns a team at least, and frequently he may be seen on the driveways in the Borough of Brooklyn. He has been

GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP

No Medicine so Beneficial to Brain and Nerves

Lying awake nights makes it hard to keep awake and do things in day time. To take "tonics and stimulants" under such circumstances is like setting the house on fire to see if you can put it out.

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A lady changed from her old way of eating, to Grape-Nuts, and says:

"For about three years I had been a great sufferer from indigestion. After trying several kinds of medicine, the doctor would ask me to drop off potatoes, then meat, and so on, but in a few days that craving, gnawing feeling would start up, and I would vomit everything I ate and drank.

"When I started on Grape-Nuts, vomiting stopped, and the bloating feeling which was so distressing disappeared entirely.

"My mother was very much bothered with diarrhœa before commencing the Grape-Nuts, because her stomach was so weak she could not digest her food. Since using Grape-Nuts she is well, and says she don't think she could live without it.

"It is a great brain restorer and nerve builder, for I can sleep as sound and undisturbed after a supper of Grape-Nuts as I could in the old days when I could not realize what they meant by a "bad stomach." There is no medicine so beneficial to nerves and brain as a good night's sleep, such as you can enjoy after eating Grape-Nuts."

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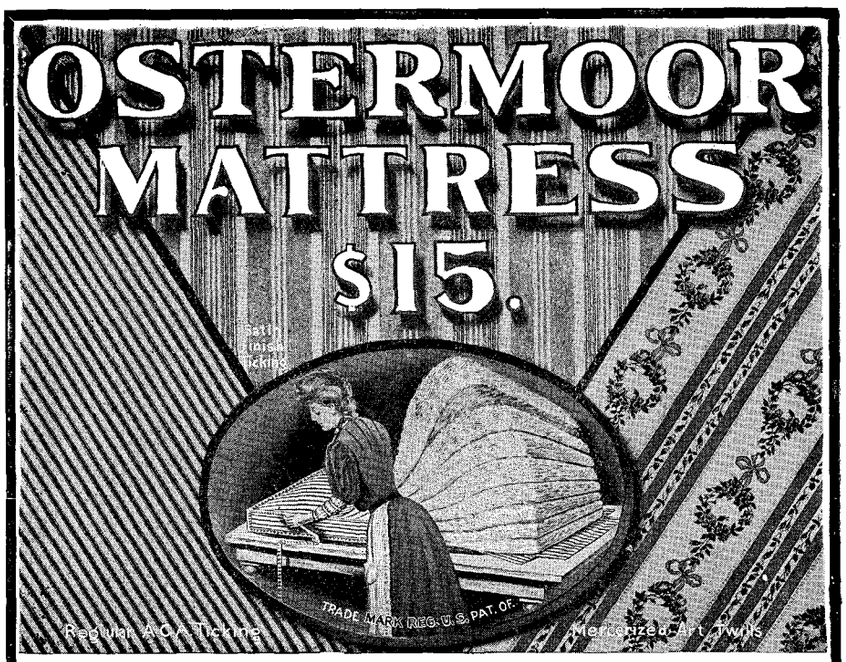

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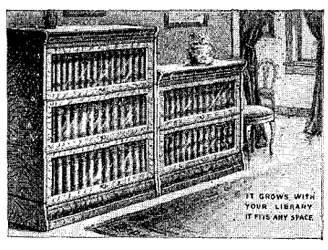
On Approval, Freight Paid, Per Section $1.00 without Door; $1.75 with Door



"Lundstrom" Sectional Bookcase

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY ONLY

The Lundstrom Sectional Bookcases are made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices in every State in the Union. These cases are not experiments, but the product of years of undivided attention to this one line of manufacture. They are made in our own factory, under our own patents, and the entire production is sold direct to the home and office. That is the reason we can offer them at such reasonable prices. Every book section has **non-binding, disappearing glass door** and is highly finished in **Solid Oak.** Tops and bases, $1.00 each.

Send for Our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue No. 23-L.

The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.

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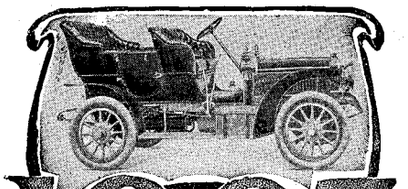


1907 CADILLAC

Now Ready!

Cadillac Supremacy once more asserts itself in the announcement that Model H, the final and perfected four-cylinder car for 1907 is ready for immediate delivery.

In improvement and mechanical finish this magnificent car out distances by at least two years any other car on the market. It has new features, but every one of them has been thoroughly tested and tried by months of severe service.

Its tremendous power makes it a veritable wonder in hill climbing; countless miles of travel over the roughest mountain roads in the country without balk or delay prove its never-failing dependability. *An automobile whose smooth and well-balanced action is almost marvelous when compared with what has heretofore been accepted as the highest type of motor car.*

Among the many features of the 1907 Cadillac are ease of control, due to our perfect planetary transmission; a marine type governor, regulating the speed of the engine under all conditions; a new and exclusive double-acting steering device that greatly increases safety; an independent steel engine suspension, which maintains perfect alignment of motor and transmission at all times, saving much strain and wear.

Model H is practically noiseless in operation; embodies the maximum of comfort in riding. **30 horse power;** capable of fifty miles an hour. Price, $2,500.

Enjoy a demonstration by your nearest dealer. His address and descriptive booklet AD sent on request.

***Other Cadillac models are:* Model K, Runabout, $750; Model M, Light Touring Car, $950. All prices f. o. b. Detroit, and do not include lamps.**

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.
Member Asso. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

"Prest-O-Lite"

is condensed, filtered Acetylene Gas stored in interchangeable tanks. A little gauge tells just how many hours of light you have on hand at any hour. A charged tank can be substituted for an exhausted one in five minutes at conveniently located supply stations and garages everywhere.

You simply turn on the gas—Presto—and apply the match—Light. Prest-O-Lite is the one and only

No-Trouble Light for Automobiles

You **never** have to buy a new Prest-O-Lite apparatus, because every time you change tanks you get a perfect-working, good-as-new outfit.

We will arrange a special test for any Automobile Owner to prove that we have a better, stronger, steadier light for less money and without **any** of the inconveniences that attend the use of **any** other system.

Unless we prove this to be a fact, it doesn't cost you a penny.

Write us at once, say "show-me," and that we may send you our book.

THE PREST-O-LITE CO., Dept. 382, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

a resident of the transpontine borough for many years. Mr. Osborne lives in unostentatious style. In summer time he makes his home in Englewood, N. J., where he has a cottage on Hillcrest Avenue.

By the terms of the will of Russell Sage, Mr. Osborne is one of the three executors and he will share with them fees of nearly $1,000,000. His salary with Mr. Sage is said not to have exceeded $5,000 a year, but by careful management he has accumulated a fortune of his own.

Walnuts and Milk for Statesmen.—A little while ago the press gave considerable publicity to a letter of the President denying certain allegations of extravagance in the White House menu. Following this announcement of the bread-and milk diet of Mr. Roosevelt we are now favored by *M. A. P. in America* with similar revelations of the food upon which statesmanship thrives in another quarter of the country. From Wisconsin it has gathered these facts:

At last somebody has discovered an affinity between Senator John C. Spooner and Senator Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin's deadly political rivals. Both are vegetarians. But, of course, there is a difference in the character of their devotion to the no-meat creed, and of course this difference reveals Spooner a conservative and La Follette a radical.

Spooner is something of a dilettante, but La Follette is the real thing. There is nothing recent in his conversion. It did not require the revelations of Neill and Reynolds or the strenuous crusade of T. Roosevelt to make him cut the meat out instead of up.

Six years ago Senator La Follette began putting in telling blows upon the Meat Trust. He went right at their pocket-nerves. He spent very little time talking about it, but not a cent of his money has gone to the packers, large or small, since the day he swore off six years since. It wasn't entirely voluntary upon his part. He had come to the pass, through the operations of indigestion, that it was all up with him unless he made a radical change in the treatment of his inner man, so he began a systematic study of himself with the result that his daily menu runs this way:

Breakfast—Two whole wheat biscuits and milk. No tea or coffee, ever.

Luncheon—More milk. Outside pieces of bread or zweiback. A few English walnuts if they are in reach.

Dinner—More English walnuts, a dozen or two. More milk. Such fresh vegetables as agree with him, particularly asparagus and spinach. No meat. None of any kind at any time.

On top of this sort of food Senator La Follette has come from a physical wreck to as robust a specimen of 160-pound fighter as the world can show. He can do, and has done, unlimited work of all kinds, physical as well as mental. He is the picture of health, his nerves are sound, his nerve sounder. He is the commander of the advance guard of Republican radicalism, and thinks he will be president some day. He may be.

Imagine, if you can, what will be the character of the state dinners at the White House under a La Follette régime.

John, the Orangeman.—"Harvard's oddest, most picturesque, and most famous character" is the Boston *Transcript's* appraisal of "John, the Orangeman." His recent removal by death from the college yard which he loved, and where generation after generation of Harvard men had learned to know and love him, will have caused many a son of the crimson at least a momentary sense of real personal loss. A long editorial in the *Transcript* is devoted to the story of his half-century of life at Harvard. From this source the following excerpt is taken.

Harvard men for the last fifty years have known "John, the Orangeman" in his several capacities of official fruit vender to the university, "mascot" for

THE TIRE QUESTION SOLVED

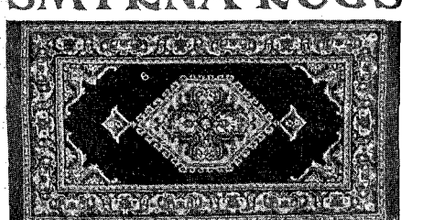
Pennsylvania Clinchers

Racing type—are built of the toughest, most resilient material, and with a 3-inch flat tread, placing them ahead of all other automobile tires for durability, speed and safety.

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER CO.
JEANNETTE, PA.

NEW YORK—1665 Broadway
CHICAGO—1241 Michigan Ave.
PHILADELPHIA—615 N. Broad St.
ATLANTA, GA., 102 Prior St.
BOSTON—167 Oliver Street
BUFFALO, N.Y.,—Main and Tupper Sts.
LONDON—4 Snow Hill

IMPERIAL SMYRNA RUGS



In artistic beauty, evenness of weave, thickness, purity of wool, and longevity, the **"IMPERIAL"** excels any other Smyrna Rug made. It will pay you to

Insist on the "IMPERIAL."

They are woven in one piece, are exactly alike on both sides, and being reversible will twice outwear a carpet at equal price.

The majority of the many patterns are perfect reproductions of the designs and colorings of costly Oriental Rugs. There are also choice Two-tone and Delft patterns.

Sizes 18 x 36 inches to 12 x 18 feet.

CAUTION: The registered trade-mark, "I. S. R." is woven into the selvage of every **"IMPERIAL."** It's your guarantee and ours.

Send for our booklet "Art and Utility" showing **"IMPERIALS"** in their beautiful patterns and colorings.

W. & J. SLOANE, Established 1843
Sole Selling Agents,
32 East 19th Street, New York.

Shur-On Eye-glasses

Maybe ordinary glasses won't stay on your nose, but there is hardly a nose that can't be fitted with *Shur-Ons*. Hold tight; don't feel tight.

At all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on the mounting. Any broken part of

mountings replaced free

within one year by any optician in the United States.

Valuable book free. Contains information of value to everybody. Free for the name of your optician.

E Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E.
Established 1864 Rochester, N. Y.

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the athletic teams, and friend and genial visitor to scores and hundreds of undergraduates, many of them men famous in after-life. It was the old man's pride and joy that he had won and kept the friendship of such graduates as President Roosevelt, President Eliot, Dean Shaler, John D. Long, Senator Hoar, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Judge Holmes of the Supreme Court, Professor Louis Agassiz and his son, Professor Alexander Agassiz, and many others. The striking fact that the picturesque old mascot lived at Harvard to see both fathers and sons gain distinguished fame in the outer world bears evidence to the long period of time during which "John, the Orangeman" saw Harvard classes come and go.

Scarcely a Harvard man in recent years ever thinks of old John without picturing to himself the spectacle of a mild-mannered, kindly appearing old man, bearing many signs of long years and failing strength, making his way slowly about the college grounds in a little two-wheeled, covered cart drawn by the famous donkey "Annex Radcliffe." Both cart and donkey, as well as two other carts which John owned, were the gifts of recent classes, and they were greatly prized by John as well as by his undergraduate customers. It will be hard to imagine Harvard without the unique little outfit and its far-famed owner. . . . . .

It was in 1888, according to the most authentic history, that John first figured conspicuously as a "mascot," and thus added further to his fame. From a time farther back than most Harvard men of the younger generation can remember he has been a familiar figure at all the great games, rigged out in a tall hat and a crimson sash, or sometimes an entire suit of crimson, and cheering and waving with never-failing vigor as his loved Harvard boys pushed on to victory or defeat. Nor was this the only service he rendered to the university. What the writers and artists of the college humorous press would have done without him is hard to imagine. Ivy orators time out of mind have found him a source of inspiration for class-day humor, and as for freshmen courses in English composition, it seemed reasonably certain that without John the Orangeman that famous Harvard institution known as "daily themes" could hardly have existed.

John was always in his glory on commencement day, when he was invariably greeted by many graduates, old and young, including many of national fame. It was a great event in his career on commencement day last year when President Roosevelt

DUBIOUS

About What Her Husband Would Say.

A Mich. woman tried Postum Food Coffee because ordinary coffee disagreed with her and her husband. She writes:

"My husband was sick for three years with catarrh of the bladder, and palpitation of the heart, caused by coffee. Was unable to work at all and in bed part of the time.

"I had stomach trouble, was weak and fretful so I could not attend to my housework—both of us using coffee all the time and not realizing it was harmful. One morning the grocer's wife said she believed coffee was the cause of our trouble and advised Postum. I took it home rather dubious about what my husband would say—he was fond of coffee.

"But I took coffee right off the table and we haven't used a cup of it since. You should have seen the change in us and now my husband never complains of heart palpitation any more. My stomach trouble went away in two weeks after I began Postum. My children love it and it does them good, which can't be said of coffee.

"A lady visited us who was always half sick. I told her I'd make her a cup of Postum. She said it was tasteless stuff, but she watched me make it, boiling it thoroughly for 15 minutes, and when done she said it was splendid. Long boiling brings out the flavor and food quality." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

You Cannot Tell Her Age

What is it that makes a woman's appearance an index to her age?

Her complexion—wrinkles—angles—a double chin.

If she will keep her skin clear and rosy, smooth out the wrinkles, round out the angles, and take away the double chin with Pompeian Massage Cream, no one can tell her age by her looks.

POMPEIAN Massage Cream

will do all that; first, by taking out of the pores the dirt that mere soap and water does not touch, and by increasing the supply of blood, making the skin healthy; second, by nourishing the tissues and developing the facial muscles, making flesh firm and plastic. Pompeian Massage Cream does more for the parts on which it is used than exercise and a Turkish bath can do for the rest of the body. It is Nature's greatest complexion assistant.

This is the jar the druggist sells for home use.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR OUR FREE SAMPLE

and a copy of our illustrated book on Facial Massage, which every gentlewoman will find of greatest help to cleanliness and the care of face and neck.

Gentlemen find in Pompeian Massage Cream a soothing, delightful restorative after shaving. It removes the soap from the pores which plain water cannot altogether accomplish.

We prefer you to buy of your dealer whenever possible, but do not accept a substitute for Pompeian under any circumstances. If your dealer does not keep it, send us his name, and we will send a 50c. or $1.00 jar of the Cream, postpaid on receipt of price.

POMPEIAN MFG. CO.

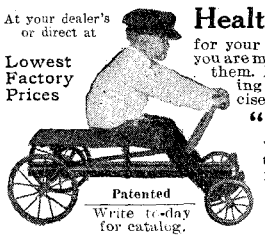
15 Prospect Street Cleveland, Ohio

Both men and women like Pompeian Massage Soap, a toilet article of highest grade. For sale everywhere

This is the jar the barber buys.

At your dealer's or direct at

Lowest Factory Prices



Write to-day for catalog.

Health and Pleasure

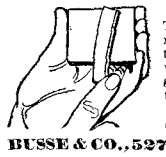
for your Boys and Girls is what you are most anxious to secure for them. Physicians say that nothing is quite so good as exercise in the open air on an

"IRISH MAIL"

The car that evenly exercises the whole body and makes the youngsters well, strong and happy. "Geared" for speed; built low; *can't* upset. The genuine "IRISH MAIL" has name on seat. Take no other.

Hill-Standard Mfg. Co., 62 Irish Mail Ave., Anderson, Indiana.

Do You Shave Yourself?



Does your razor keep a keen Edge? The Busse **Dry Hone** will do it. Rub the razor over hone a few times, then strop and the edge is perfect. A gentleman said, "I would not take $10 for mine if I could not get another! Have used it five years and the razor is just as good as new.

$1.00 PREPAID,

Costs you nothing if not satisfactory.

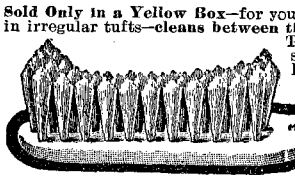
BUSSE & CO., 527 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar

Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.**

I clean between the teeth, hence I am a peculiar tooth brush

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.



The Pro-phy-lac-tic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c Children's 25c.

By mail or at dealers. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."* **FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.**

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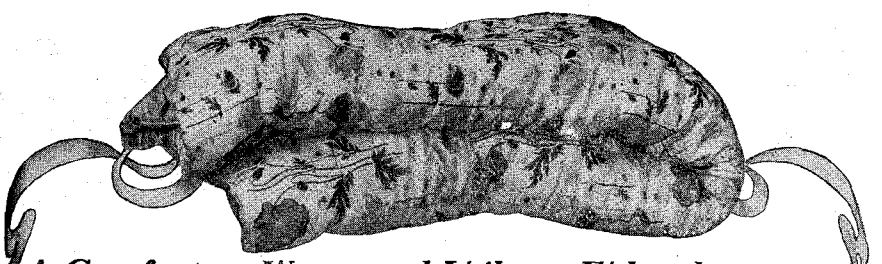


A Comfort as Warm and Light as Eider-down
at a Fraction of the cost—**and PURE**

A genuine eider-down comfort to-day would cost fifty dollars, and even the genuine is *animal matter*. Comforts sold as "eider-down" for less, are filled with turkey and chicken feathers.

MAISH LAMINATED COTTON-DOWN COMFORTS are luxuriously *warm* and very *light*. At a fraction of the price, they have *every* comfort quality of eider-down, and are *pure*.

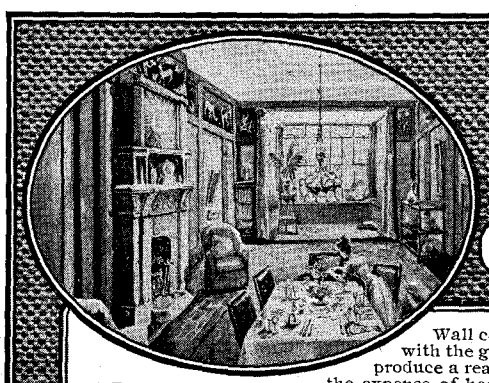
By a wonderful, new process the long fibres of the finest, pure, snow-white cotton are separated, curled and then woven into a thick, soft, downy piece. This continuous, *one-piece* filling is the same thickness at every point; no lumps, no thin places. It will *never* flatten; never lose the wonderful suppleness, lightness, and warmth that make it so delightful to sleep under.

Leading stores have MAISH COMFORTS. Ask for them but *insist on seeing the trade-mark*, it is sewn to every genuine "Maish." If you don't find it, don't accept unhealthful, heavy comforts;

Don't risk contagion from unsanitary, unclean filling. If your dealer hasn't the Maish, order direct from us. Free piece cut from a MAISH COMFORT (samples of latest coverings) and "Comfort," our book of valuable facts about bedding sent on request.

The Chas. A. Maish Co., 1135 Bank St., **Cincinnati.**

Maish Laminated Cotton-Down Comfort
TRADE-MARK



ARTISTIC WALL COVERINGS

A FAB-RI-KO-NA Interior

Wall coverings must be in perfect harmony with the general color scheme of an interior to produce a really artistic ensemble. If you go to the expense of having high-grade wall coverings, you feel a sense of satisfaction if the result is artistic. When walls are covered with

TRADE **FAB-RI-KO-NA** MARK
WOVEN WALL COVERINGS

the most charming color schemes are possible, harmonizing perfectly with woodwork, furnishings, and color influence of adjoining rooms.

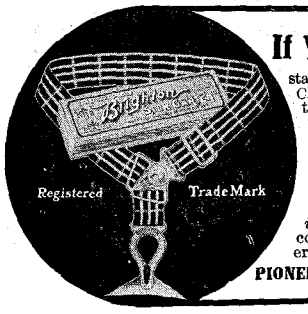
We offer you a special service if you are contemplating interior decoration. Our experts will suggest a color scheme adapted to your particular needs, whereby you may see actual samples of FAB-RI-KO-NA in *actual* colors, contrasted with wood finishings—thus showing on a small scale a reproduction of the actual wall effect.

If you are interested, write for full information about this special and valuable service.

H. B. WIGGIN'S SONS CO., 24 Arch Street, Bloomfield, N. J.

STARK TREES ARE FAMOUS wherever planted; are planted everywhere trees are grown. Free Catalog of superb fruits—Black Ben, King David, Delicious, etc.—Stark Bro's, Louisiana, Mo.

SONG POEMS WANTED, also Musical Compositions. We pay Royalty, Publish and Popularize. We Compose and Arrange melody FREE of charge. **GEO. JABERG MUSIC CO.** 187 W. 7th St., Cincinnati, O.



If You Never Wore Garters

start to-day. Get a pair of Brighton Flat Clasp Garters and walk easy. They neither bind, rub nor chafe the leg. No teeth or sharp projections to tear the socks or catch in the clothing. They keep the socks and underclothing absolutely smooth. The only garter with the perfectly flat clasp. All metal parts heavily nickeled. Absolutely **pure silk** web (*not mercerized cotton*). All the latest designs and colorings. 25 cents a pair, at your dealers or sent by mail postpaid.

PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market St., Philad'a.
Makers of Pioneer Suspenders.

Flat **BRIGHTON GARTERS** Clasp

stepped out from the commencement procession and cordially greeted his old-time friend.

Last winter the old man had a novel experience, when he was taken on to New York to help furnish realism for the play, "Brown of Harvard." He tried earnestly enough to succeed in the theatrical world, but the effect was not all that was hoped for, and the arrangement did not last long. It was a great event in the old man's life, however, and he told all his friends that he enjoyed it.

The Original "Postage-Stamp Bidder."—The recent "Harriman coup" in Union-Pacific stock gave many of the lesser operators in Wall Street a disagreeable sensation of their own insignificance. One of these men, of hitherto minor importance, was, however, not so unfortunate. His keen analysis of the impending situation, and ready grasp of what he saw to be a magnificent opportunity, leads the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* to call him "the newest wizard Wall Street has produced." His successes and financial history are given in this paper:

White made his coup in the sudden rise of Harriman stocks, and his profits are estimated at $2,000,000. He made enough money in twenty-four hours to purchase the magnificent summer home of the late John A. McCall, built near Long Branch at a cost of over $800,000, and could have sold the property immediately afterward for $50,000 more than he gave for it. Mr. White has refused all offers, however, and announces that he will never part with the estate, but that after his death will have it turned over to some charitable organization for humanitarian purposes. That is taking quite a look ahead, but Mr. White has made history rapidly in the last few days and naturally thinks more quickly than the ordinary run of people.

Altho Mr. White has just sprung into notoriety, he has been in Wall Street a good many years, a point the lambs who are dazzled by his success should bear in mind. He claims the credit for being the original "postage-stamp bidder," the man who first bid successfully for United States Government bonds with no capital except the price of the postage stamps which carried his bids to Washington. That was ten years ago. Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle allotted him $1,500,000 of bonds, which he disposed of at a profit of $100,000. . . . . .

Mr. White told the interviewer that he made up his mind that the Harriman stocks would have a tremendous rise before the end of the year, altho he was not in the confidence of Mr. Harriman. He stated that he was no novice in Wall Street, and had had many ups and downs in the past ten years, so that he had some confidence in his own judgment. He said he watched the market every day for ten days before he bought a share of stock. Then he bought Union Pacific at 140, when he thought it had touched bottom. He has been buying it ever since, and while he knows approximately how he stands he was unable to give the newspaper man exact figures of his profits, having made hundreds of purchases through different brokers.

A Musical Strategist.—"Art for art's sake" once received a strong indorsement at the hands of the late Manuel Garcia. He refused to take as a pupil a young lady whose only recommendation was the very generous fee which her mother was willing to allow. His tactful method of declining to receive her as a pupil is told by the San Francisco *Argonaut*:

A very rich woman offered the master any price if he would only teach her daughter. He refused, knowing well he could never obtain serious work from her; but, as the mother persisted, he hit upon a compromise. He asked the woman to be present during a lesson. The lesson began. The pupil, who seemed to the listeners an already finished singer, had to repeat passage after passage of the most difficult exercises before the master was satisfied. Mother and daughter exchanged horrified glances and looked on pityingly. The lesson

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finished, the master bowed the women out, and, in passing the pupil, the young girl whispered to her, "It would kill me!" Senor Garcia, returning from the door, said contentedly: "They will not come again; thank you, *mon enfant*, you sang well."

Robinson Crusoe's Island Destroyed.—Among the despatches from the earthquake-stricken coast of Chile comes a report of the destruction of the Island of Juan Fernandez. "From a sentimental point of view," says the Atlanta *Georgian*, "this is the greatest of all the sad features of the disaster," for it was upon the Island of Juan Fernandez, continues *The Georgian*, that Alexander Selkirk was put ashore two hundred years ago, thus furnishing the inspiration for Daniel Defoe's immortal "Robinson Crusoe." *The Georgian* says further:

This island was the largest of a group of three known to be of volcanic origin, and differing greatly in fauna and flora from the mainland of Chile, 350 miles away. It was sparsely settled, even at the time of its destruction, and, while the soil and climate were fertile, the inhabitants made but little effort to develop it. To all appearances it differed but little from what it was when the buccaneer Scotchman, Alexander Selkirk, was put ashore there two hundred years ago.

Selkirk had quarreled with the captain of the pirate vessel on which he sailed and at his own request was left alone on the island. Here he spent four years and four months, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and he here underwent those experiences which furnished the basis of the most universally popular story in the English language. He was rescued in 1708 by Capt. Woodes Rogers, of the *Increase* prize-ship, and afterward rose to be a lieutenant on H. M. S. *Weymouth*, on board of which he died in 1723.

Four years after Selkirk's rescue, Captain Rogers published his "Cruising Voyage Round the World," and in the same year appeared Captain Cook's "Voyage to the South Sea." From these two books Defoe drew the materials which were woven into the fadeless story of "Robinson Crusoe."

What child has ever grown to man's estate without becoming familiar with the life and adventures of Crusoe and his man Friday, his imagination kindling at the patience, the resourcefulness, and the unfailing courage of the castaway and his one lone companion? And what youth, on an appropriate Friday afternoon, has not declaimed that equally immortal ballad, "I am monarch of all I survey"?

Stuyvesant Fish.—Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, is the subject of an entertaining article in *The Saturday Evening Post*. Some of his sayings, illustrative of the principles upon which his successful career has been built, are given in *The Saturday Evening Post* and quoted here:

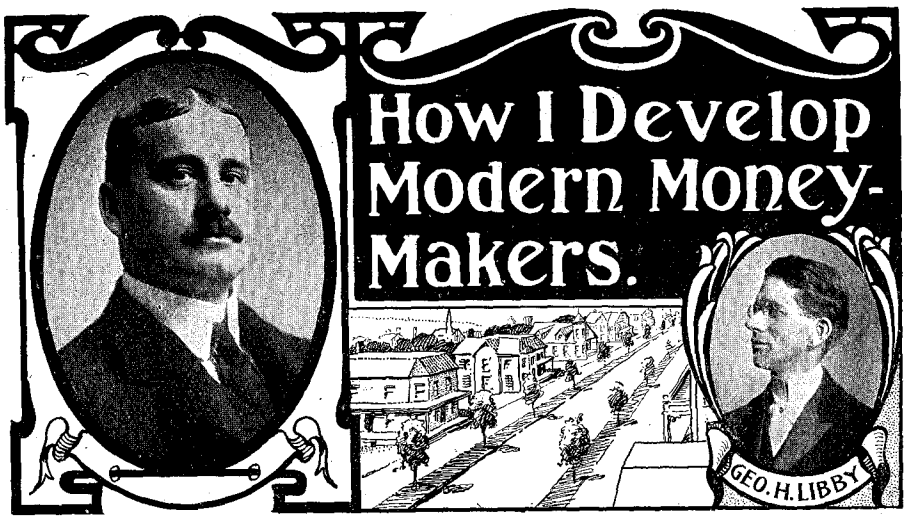
He is a man of many sides. He enjoys the management of great capital, but he does not love Wall Street. Its frequently undigested securities provoke him to say that "Wall Street needs to have its appendix cut out." In the way of recreation he best loves his farm; his chickens, his cows, his dogs, his vegetables. But he also has a splendid town house in New York, in the Italian style, filled with paintings and statuary, rich in marble and gilt, and with a great hall, patterned after the hall of the Doges; and he has a mansion, built magnificently in Colonial style, at Newport. Nor can it be said that such things are entirely the idea of his wife. In such matters husband and wife must be in accord, especially when the husband is a forceful and original man.

He belongs to many clubs, but is seldom seen at them. "When did you bring me a letter last?" he asked of one of the old attendants at the Union Club.

"I think it was eighteen months ago, sir."

"Are you sure it wasn't my brother?"

His youth still clings to him. A long telescope is mounted at one of his office windows. "Just for



Demand for Powell Ad Writers Three Times Greater Than in Any Previous Year. Salaries $1,200.00 up.

The advertising business is to-day in its infancy, notwithstanding the marvelous growth of the past few years.

I have had three times the call for Powell graduates thus far in 1906 over any previous year. And this call comes from every section of America—from new advertisers who realize the importance of the trained ad writer as a factor in business conquest—from old advertisers who see husky new concerns getting big slices of their "established businesses"—and from the host of advertising agencies who are constantly expanding their copy departments.

In this great work of preparing ambitious young men and women to do good advertising the Powell System of Correspondence Instruction has unquestionably played a more successful part than all other methods and institutions combined.

I have from the very start been the one advertising teacher who has received the almost unanimous endorsement of the advertising fraternity, and my worthy graduates have thus been in the best possible position to reap the quickest and biggest rewards.

An example: Prior to enrollment with me Mr. F. W. Spollett, of the well-known Carter Ink Co., sought the advice of the leading Boston advertising agencies, among them Wood, Putnam & Wood, who handle scores of high grade advertising appropriations, and the H. B. Humphrey Co., who place all the advertising of that noted reformer, Thomas W. Lawson, besides directing the destinies of many other notable advertisers.

Both these substantial representatives of the staid old "Hub" advised Mr. Spollett to take up the study of advertising—and recommended the Powell System.

The great trouble of advertisers to-day is to find the right sort of trained advertising men and women—trained in that practical way only possible through the Powell System of Correspondence Instruction.

Mr. Libby, whose portrait appears herewith, became my student less than a year ago, while filling a humble position with a New Jersey rubber company. The selfish manager tried to discourage him, saying "Powell won't help you," and, failing, he increased Mr. Libby's duties, hoping there would be no time for study. But selfishness availed nothing, and when through my course I placed him as advertising manager of the Frank D. Fuller Co., large real estate operators of Birmingham, Ala.

If you wish to learn about the positions awaiting good ad writers and how $1,200.00 to $6,000.00 a year is being earned, send for my free books—my fine Prospectus and "Net Results," which also tell how the struggling business man can double his profits. Address me

George H. Powell, 160 Metropolitan Annex, N. Y.

YOUR IDLE MONEY SHOULD EARN 5%

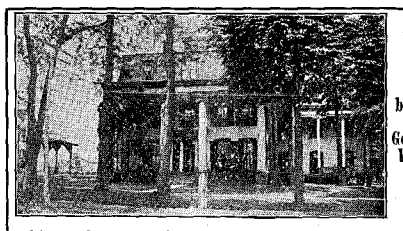
INSTEAD of keeping unemployed the funds you expect to have use for later, they may be invested with this Company, withdrawn when you wish. We pay you earnings for every day and can handle such temporary investments as profitably for you as more permanent accounts.

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

Assets, $1,750,000.
Established 13 years.
Banking Dept. Supervision.

Let us send you further and more detailed information, with endorsement of those whom we have served.

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
9 Times Bldg., Broadway, New York



In the beautiful Genesee Valley

AVON SPRINGS SANITARIUM

A delightful place for recuperation. The Autumn air is invigorating; the **Avon Sulphur Waters** are celebrated far and wide for wonderful cures in cases of Rheumatism and Eczema.

Delightful driving, gorgeous fall scenery—pleasant accommodations. In the course of the famous Genesee Valley Hunts.

Write for illustrated booklet and prices.

Dr. W. K. QUACKENBUSH, Physician in Charge, Avon, N. Y.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Are North Dakota Farm Loans Safe Investments?

Last year North Dakota Farm Products averaged more per capita than did the Farm products of any other State in the Union. Each man, woman and child in the State had a ratio of $350 North Dakota took first place in the United States in the production of wheat, first place in oats and first in flax. It took third place with barley. It produced 2,458,638 bushels of corn, 2,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 1,300,000 tons of hay, $60,000,000 worth of live stock, $5,000,000 of dairy products and $500,000 worth of poultry and eggs. The grand total of farm products amounted to $150,000,000 from 50,000 farms, making an average of $3,000 each from field and grain crops alone.

A State with 61 per cent. of its population engaged in farming, 82 creameries and 8 cheese factories in operation; over 2,000 grain elevators with a capacity of over 30,000,000 bushels ready to receive the grain; three trans-continental, besides two other great Railroads enter it, which furnish transportation for its products to the farthest end of the earth; its schools numbering 4,000 endowed with lands worth over $50,000,000, its population taking fifth place in intelligence, leading forty other States in the proportion of people able to read and write; a church-going, law-abiding temperate people in it, **who can doubt the soundness of the North Dakota Farm Mortgage?**

We have been in this field—actively engaged in the making and placing of **FARM MORTGAGES FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS, and as yet no client of ours has ever lost a dollar by reason of an investment made through us. Our own standing is firmly established—this fact to be proven to your entire satisfaction through references that we will furnish, or independent investigation on your part, before we ask you to invest a cent in *our mortgages. We loan our own money to the farmers then offer the loans for sale.* The rate of interest our mortgages bear is the very highest rate consistent with absolute security—5, 5½, 6%. Let us send you a list of our on-hand mortgages offered for sale, as also copy of our booklet "We're Right on the Ground," giving full particulars with reference to our methods of doing business, etc.**

E. J. Lander & Co., Box 8, Grand Forks, N. D.

ESTABLISHED 1883

INCOME OF 5% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE. WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.

SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.

This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
(Established 1888)
38 Park Row New York City

HOW TO PROFITABLY INVEST IN REAL ESTATE

An interesting booklet. Mailed free upon request. Invaluable to investors and real estate owners.

STOKES & KNOWLES, Realty Investments
176 Broadway Brooklyn, N. Y.

"How to Remember"

Free to readers of this Publication.

Stop Forgetting

You can stop forgetting by a little practice and a few simple rules. You can study my course anywhere, any time, in spare moments. **You are no greater intellectually than your memory.** Simple, inexpensive. Increases business capacity, social standing by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, business details, study. Develops will, concentration, conversation, public speaking, writing, etc. Write to-day for free copy of my interesting booklet, "How to Remember." Address

DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO

Rea Psychology aims to DOUBLE Your *special* mental ability—quickly, easily, and *practically!*

In three years it has gained pupils from over the world!

Course C7—ART OF RAPID STUDY
Course J6—RAPID TYPEWRITING
Course B9—EXPERT ENGLISH
Course G2—SCIENCE OF MEMORY
Course A2—RAPID SHORTHAND
Course P5—PERSUASIVE ORATORY

and other Special Courses, as Rapid Telegraphy, Expert Salesmanship, Teacher's Post-Graduate Course.

Catalog of Course you wish sent for postage, 18 cents (required to avoid the childishly curious).

If you send us three (3) names (friends interested in the subjects named herein) we'll give you *one* beautiful work (hardboard covers, silk bound, etc., price 75 cents)—*no other charge to you than 38 cents*, provided you send us the 3 names desired. Select your book from the following list:

Book A—Little Encyclopedia of Useful Psychology
Book B—Fuller's famous Art of Memory (complete)
Book C—Little Course in Expert English
Book D—The True Secret of Success
Book E—Three Most Famous Law Cases (complete)
Book F—Secret of Successful Salesmanship
Book G—Art of Concentrating the Mind
Book H—Art of Studying
Book I—Gaining Typewriting Speed
Book J—Gaining Shorthand Speed
Book K—Shorthand Learned in an Hour
Book L—Art of Persuading an Audience
Book M—Secret of Pleasing Conversation
Book N—Science of Advertising.

To get you to write *now*, we'll give the first 45 applicants a set of beautiful postal cards.

In all instances, the rule of Rea Institute since its founding in 1904 has been, and now is—absolute, perfect, entire satisfaction, or no fee.

REA INSTITUTE, Desk C9, Phila., Pa.

CALCUMETER—the standard desk adding machine. Adds, multiplies, absolutely accurate, saves costly errors, prevents brain fag $15 to $30. Guaranteed three years. Send for Catalogue 8.

HERBERT NORTH MORSE, 82 Green Bldg.
Trenton, N. J.

Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold
AMERICAN MAGAZINE EXCHANGE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

amusement?" And, with a smile of humorous deprecation, "Yes." The smile broadens. "I went off in a yacht, down there, the other day, and I said to my frineds that we'd have to be careful because every one of the boys in the office would take turns watching me through that glass."

That he is a college man in business is evidenced in a certain formality of quotation when he makes an address, for his speech is likely to be full of direct references to Herbert Spencer, to Emerson and John Stuart Mill.

He thinks in statistics. When he deplores the present-day wastefulness he says: "If each one of our eighty-five millions saves or wastes but five cents a day it makes an annual loss or saving of $1,551,250,000."

He declares that "the evil with corporations lies in too few men having undertaken to manage too many corporations," and to point this generalization he adds that one man is a director upon 73 boards, another upon 58; that "92 New York men hold directorships in 1,439 well-known corporations."

His many generations of American blood do not make him feel dread of the hosts of foreigners now flocking here. "Our only danger is from their remaining in the cities. Get them back to the land and we'll assimilate them." And he adds that he thinks it probable that the influx of immigrants is no greater now, in proportion to our entire population, than it was some years ago, before the outcry against immigration began.

Born to a wealth of millions, to which he has greatly added, he has no fear of danger from the growth of individual fortunes or great corporations. "Let great financial power be lawful and regulated and it will be safe," is his firm belief. "Americans should be the last people to object to amalgamation. Our forty-seven States are the strongest argument for *E pluribus unum*."

The Fees of Physicians.—Some large fees received by noted physicians are recorded in the *Youth's Companion* in an article by the late Cyrus Edson, M.D. While some of these fees startle us, "we can not say they are too great," comments the doctor. "'All that a man hath will be give for his life,' and why should a person worth millions not pay heavily for exceptional skill and ability?" A few of the cases which he cites are noted here:

Strangely enough, something like payment in produce may be found in the practise of the greatest physicians and surgeons, for when a doctor has attended a king or a queen or one of a royal family it has been the custom from time immemorial to reward him partly in rank. For example, take the case of the late Sir Morell Mackenzie:

Frederick, Crown Prince of Prussia and heir to the imperial throne of Germany, was suffering from an incurable disease. His father, the Emperor William, was very old, and it was known that he had not long to live. If he survived his son, then that son's wife, born the eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, would be simply the dowager crown princess; but if Frederick lived to be emperor, then his widow would be dowager empress.

The rank of dowager empress would not only be much higher rank, but it would give her a greater allowance—a higher salary, so to speak. Nor is this all. As emperor, Frederick could do far more for his younger children than he could as crown prince. It is easy to see why it was so important that he should survive his father. Of course the love that his wife and children bore him was the most important element of all in their wish to prolong his existence.

On the other hand, it has been alleged that there existed in the German court a party so hostile to the Crown Princess that they hoped her husband would die before his aged father. But this party was disappointed. The disease of the Crown Prince was cancer of the throat, and Dr. Morell Mackenzie, of London, stood at the head of all throat specialists in Europe. He was sent for, and the work of keeping the Crown Prince alive as long as possible was given him.

There is a certain grim humor about the picture of these two men, the Emperor and his son, each certain to die soon, and each in the hands of men

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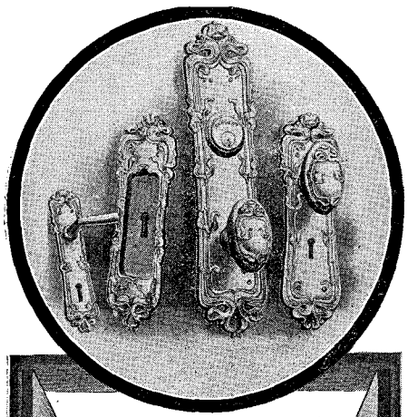

When You Figure the Cost of Home Building

remember that the selection of the best hardware trimmings—Sargent's Artistic Hardware—will be the most economical in the end. Aside from its artistic beauty it is thoroughly substantial.

The Easy Spring Principle of Sargent's Locks reduces friction and is a guarantee of honest wear as long as the building stands.

SARGENT'S Book of Designs Sent Free

This is a beautifully embossed book showing fifty-eight perfect half-tone reproductions of Sargent's Artistic Hardware in Colonial, Greek, Gothic, Italian, Roman, Renaissance and other designs. It will help you select the design that best suits your taste or the architectural style you have in mind. This is an expensive book, and a valuable one to you, but it's freely yours for the asking.

SARGENT & CO., 160 Leonard St., New York.

A Bad Complexion

pimples, and rough skin, are caused by indigestion. Charcoal is an active digestive. It stops fermentation, absorbs all gases and clears up the complexion. Use

MURRAY'S CHARCOAL TABLETS

For 10c. in stamps, a full size 25c. box mailed for trial. Once only.

A. J. Ditman, 41 Astor House, N. Y.

whose main object was to prolong the life of the patient.

Dr. Mackenzie won, and then came the question of his fee. He had done much, very much, for Queen Victoria's daughter; nor were any of the family ungrateful.

He received, it is said, one hundred thousand dollars in cash and the title of baronet. Nor was the latter reward the smaller. Great as had been the practise of Dr. Mackenzie before, it was larger afterward, and he could charge larger fees.

When the Prince of Wales was sick at Sandringham, his physician, Sir William Gull, received for four weeks' attendance fifty thousand dollars and the title of baronet. Pretty good pay—twelve thousand five hundred dollars a week, more than seventeen hundred and eighty-five dollars per day! . . . . .

La Peyronie, the physician who attended Louis XV. of France, received a fee which much exceeds these. The King gave him an estate comprising five villages and two hundred and seven farms, which produced a yearly income equal in purchasing power to thirty-one thousand dollars of our money. His Majesty had only a slight fever.

Catherine II. of Russia, one of the most extraordinary women that ever lived, heard of the treatment to prevent smallpox by inoculation, and, hearing, believed. She made arrangements to get a physician from London, and Dr. Dimsdale, a well-known practitioner of the time, agreed to go. He traveled to St. Petersburg, where he duly inoculated her Imperial Majesty, and I suppose such others as applied.

What he received from the others I know not, but from Catherine his fee was fifty thousand dollars in cash, ten thousand dollars for traveling expenses, a title, and a life pension of twenty-five hundred dollars a year. All this for two minutes' work, in which no "know how" was needed, for any person can scratch an arm and rub lymph on its surface. Probably this was the highest sum ever paid for so simple an operation.

When Washington Was Hard Up.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has found, in the recently published letters of George Washington to his private secretary, evidence that in the days of our first President there was "as much complaint about the cost of living and the wages and incapacity of servants" as in the Philadelphia of to-day. The difficulties which Washington found in getting his money's worth, and making his salary cover his expenses, are told in the *Inquirer*:

Washington accepted $25,000 a year as President on the assumption that it would just about pay his expenses in maintaining the dignity of the nation. He seems to have supposed that he could get along like any private citizen.

He was soon undeceived. In the letters mentioned the President pours out the agony of his soul because of the exactions made upon him because of his position. He says that he can not live as well as the ordinary citizen on $2,500 or $3,000 a year, nor entertain so much nor so well (aside from state dinners) as these private gentlemen. Every one cheated him. He paid exorbitant rent, it cost him enormously for furniture, provisions, servants, and travel.

It is commonly said that Washington was the richest man of his day: but most of his property was unproductive. In fact, the Father of his Country was hard up most of the time. His servants, stewards, and officious friends were extravagant to a degree. He had to hire double the requisite number of servants, whom he declared to be the most expensive and incompetent ever known; his slaves tried to leave him and he desired to hire "short, squat dutch" servants at every vacancy, but was anxious to make a close bargain with them. His plantation at Mount Vernon did not pay expenses because he was continually robbed. If he sold grain or tobacco he got the lowest price, and sometimes never got the money promised. His tenants refused to pay rent on farms, both in Virginia and Pennsylvania, his houses in Alexandria went to rack. His lands in the West were unsalable at any price. Moreover all friends and many strangers were constantly desiring to borrow money at times when he was behind in his bills.

$5.00 per hundred, $50.00 per thousand, and not 5c. each is the price of my Panatelas.

I manufacture the cigars in large quantities. I select and import my tobacco. I **know** of what and how my cigars are made.

I could not establish retail stores and sell these cigars for less than 10c. each, possibly three for a quarter, nor could they reach you through regular retail channels for less. I could not sell them to you for $5.00 per hundred were it not for the fact that I get nine repeat orders to one new one, so that nine-tenths of my cigars sell themselves. I could not sell them for this price unless I had practically eliminated **selling** cost.

SHIVERS' PANATELA EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

MY OFFER IS: I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he agrees to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDIVIDUAL COMMUNION SERVICE

The THOMAS SYSTEM is the simplest and best. 3000 churches now use this service. Our "Self-Collecting" tray has no equal, besides, it saves ONE-FOURTH of what other systems cost. Our Filler places the wine in 150 glasses per minute. Write for catalogue and our *liberal offer*. Address, Thomas Communion Service Co., Box 44, Lima, O.

Six Books Free

entitled: 1—"All About Yourself." 2—"Power of Thought." 3—"Love is Power." 4—"Woman's Secret Powers." 5—"How to Rule Your Kingdom." 6—"Useful Practices." These retail for $1.50, but to introduce the remarkable series will send free on receipt of twelve stamps to cover cost of sending. Million already sold. Money refunded if unsatisfactory. E. LOOMIS, -- 28 East 9th Street, New York

YOUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by MRS. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

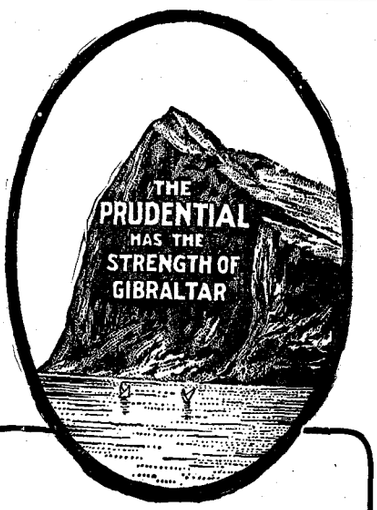
ELECTRO SILICON

Unequalled for Cleaning and Polishing SILVERWARE.

Send your address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full sized box.

Grocers sell it.

THE ELECTRO SILICON CO., 30 Cliff St., New York.



An Annual Income Guaranteed

for yourself, wife, children or other beneficiary, for a number of years, or life, through the instalment feature of The Prudential's Endowment Policies. You can assure yourself or beneficiary of a regular, stated amount to be paid every year by the Company and increased by annual dividends.

What It Costs
When Paid
How Paid

Will be freely and plainly told if you will fill out and mail this Coupon to

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

Home Office: Newark, N. J.

John F. Dryden, Pres't.

COUPON

Without committing myself to any action, I shall be glad to receive free particulars and rates of Endowment Policies

For $.....

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Occupation.....Dept. R

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

As She Saw It.—THE DAUGHTER—"Papa, dear, Lord Topnotch is getting impatient. Can't you interview him?"

THE FATHER—"Not just now, dear—too busy."

"Well, then, can't you have the Title Guarantee Company look him up?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Anything to be Accepted.—THEATER MANAGER—"I can't use your play, sir. It's too long for the stage."

AMATEUR PLAYWRIGHT—"But I say—aw—look here—aw! Can't you lengthen the stage, you know?"—*Tit-bits* (London).

Safe Anyhow.—The story is told in Boston of a discussion among the judges as to the choice of a stenographer. Most of them preferred a woman, but one objected.

"Now, why don't you want one?" asked Judge S. "You know they are generally more to be depended on than men."

"That may be all so," replied Judge B.; "but you know that in our cases we often have to be here very late. There are always watchmen and other guards in the corridors. Do you think it would be prudent to have a woman staying with any of the judges as late as might be necessary for a stenographer?"

"Why, what are you afraid of? Couldn't you holler?" questioned Judge S.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Expert Advice.—Many years ago the late Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, was present at a public dinner, at which he was expected to deliver a rather important speech. In the conviviality of the occasion he forgot the more serious duty of the evening, and when, at a late hour, he rose, his speech was by no means so luminous as it might have been. The reporter, knowing that it would not do to print his notes as they stood, called on Sir John next day and told him that he was not quite sure of having secured an accurate report.

He was invited to read over his notes, but he had not got far when Sir John interrupted him with, "That is not what I said." There was a pause, and Sir John continued, "Let me repeat my remarks." He then walked up and down the room and delivered a most impressive speech in the hearing of the amused reporter, who took down every word as it fell from his lips. Having thanked Sir John for his courtesy, he was taking his leave, when he was recalled to receive this admonition:

"Young man, allow me to give you this word of advice: Never again attempt to report a public speaker when you are drunk."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Limited Madness.—ANGELINA—"If I were to die to-morrow, dear, would you be very much upset?"

EDWIN—"I should nearly go mad."

ANGELINA—"Would you marry again?"

EDWIN—"No. I shouldn't be quite so mad as that!"—*Judy* (London).

Two Miles Minute

Twomilesaminute
Geehowwefly!
Swiftasameteor
Streakingthesky.

Whatisthatblur?
Onlythetrees,
Lookatthemwave.
Mywhatabreeze!

Ahonkandarush,
Aflashandasmell—
Whatdidwehit?
Didsomebodyyell?

Ajarandascream—
Itlookedlikeahorse;

Pears'

Most soaps clog the skin pores by the fats and free alkali in their composition.

Pears' is quickly rinsed off, leaves the pores open and the skin soft and cool.

Established in 1789.

The lamp is yet to be made for which I haven't made a chimney that fits.

MACBETH on lamp-chimneys means fit and freedom from all chimney troubles.

A MACBETH chimney doesn't break from heat.

My Index gives a fuller explanation of these things, and may be had for the asking.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Notellingnow,
Keeptothecourse.

Outoftheroad!
Giveusashow!
Twomilesaminute,
Geehowwego!—*Newark News.*

Veracity by Wire.—A bright young man was engaged in a desultory conversation with a prominent financier of a most economical disposition when the great man suddenly invited attention to the suit of clothes he was then wearing.

"I have never believed," said he, "in paying fancy prices for cut-to-measure garments. Now, here's a suit for which I paid eight dollars and fifty cents. Appearances are very deceptive. If I told you I purchased it for thirty dollars, you'd probably believe that to be the truth."

"I would if you told me by telephone," replied the young man.—*Success Magazine.*

Disowning a Nephew.—A proud young father telegraphed the news of his new responsibilty to his brother in this fashion: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome." The brother, however, failed to see the point, and replied: "I have not got a nephew. The young man is an impostor."—*Buffalo Commercial.*

A Kind Man.—A gentleman was disturbed in his rest in the middle of the night by someone knocking on the street door. "Who's there?" he asked.

"A friend," was the answer.

"What do you want?"

"I want to stay here all night."

"All right, stay there, by all means," was the benevolent reply.—*Judge.*

A Simple Explanation.—Mike and Pat worked for a wealthy farmer. They planned to turn burglars and steal the money which the farmer had hid in one of the rooms of his house. They waited until midnight, then started to do the job.

In order to get the money they had to pass the farmer's bedroom. Mike says, "I'll go first, and if it's all right you can follow and do just the same as I."

Mike started to pass the room. Just as he got opposite the door the floor creaked. This awoke the farmer, who called out, "Who's there?"

Mike answered with a "meaow!" (imitating a cat). The farmer's wife, being awake, said, "O, John, it's the cat," and all was quiet.

Now Pat started to pass the door, and as he got opposite it the floor creaked again. The farmer called out again, louder than before, "Who's there?"

Pat answered, "Another cat."—*Buffalo Times.*

He Misunderstood.—"Now, Pat," said a magistrate to an old offender, "what brought you here again?"

"Two policemen, sor," was the laconic reply.

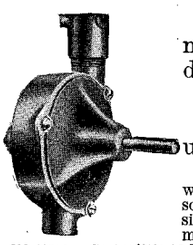
"Drunk, I suppose?" queried the magistrate.

"Yes, sor," said Pat; "both av thim."—*Titbits* (London).

The Ball-Playing Duelists.—The American, a husky six-footer from Yale, who had pitched on the base-ball team and stroked the crew, was loth to accept, and took the matter as something of a joke. The Count pressed his desire for satisfaction, and at last the son of "Old Eli" consented to meet him, stipulating that he should choose his own weapons. Seconds were agreed upon, and the mode of combat chosen by the American was base-balls at twenty paces. It was dangerously close range for a man who has spent three years twirling inshoots and out-drops over a twelve-inch plate and likely to be a pretty accurate shot with a base-ball;

The Luxury of Linen
appeals to every man or woman of refinement. There is as great a difference between coarse cotton and fine linen as between ordinary papers and WHITING PAPERS.
The same refinement which chooses linen, chooses WHITING PAPERS for all correspondence, social or business.
For forty years WHITING PAPERS have been the standard of excellence in American paper making.
Our art booklet, exquisitely embossed in blue and silver, contains the latest authority on the etiquette of correspondence, forms of invitation, etc. It will give us pleasure to send you a copy on request.
THE LARGEST MAKERS OF FINE WRITING PAPERS IN THE WORLD.
WHITING PAPER COMPANY
NEW YORK 148-150-152 Duane St.
PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO
BOSTON
Mills: Holyoke, Mass.

BAIRD DOLLAR WATER MOTOR



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but the Frenchman was game, and they met on the outskirts of the city at daybreak.

Each was to have three shots, and the Count won the toss and thereby the privilege of leading off. Perhaps he had never seen a base-ball before, and at any rate his chances of signing a contract with a modern American ball team would have been about as small as they could be. The man from Yale had no difficulty in dodging the adamantine spheres which the son of Belle France sent scaling in his direction.

Then the American opened fire. The first ball grazed the Frenchman's shoulder; the second lodged in the pit of his stomach, and the third, an in-shoot, caught him full on the point of the chin. He went down and out, and never challenged another American citizen.—*Sunday Magazine.*

"I Dreamed I Was a King."—Two darkies lay sprawled on the Luneta on a hot day. Moses drew a long sigh and said: "Heey-a-h-h! Ah wish Ah had a hund'ed watermellions."

Tom's eyes lighted dimly. "Hum ya-h! Dat would suttenly be fine. An' ef yo' had a hund'ed watermellions would yo' gib me fifty?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no fifty watermellions."

"Would yo' gib me twenty-five?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no twenty-five."

"Seems ter me yous powahful stingy, Mose. Wouldn't yo'—wouldn't yo' gib me one?"

"No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' one. Look a hyah, niggah, are yo' so good-fer-nuffin lazy dat yo' caihn't wish fo' yo' own watermellions?"—*Manila Sun.*

High Finance.—A man stopped a newsboy in New York, saying: "See here, son, I want to find the Blank National Bank. I'll give you half a dollar if you direct me to it."

With a grin the boy replied: "All right, come along." And he led the man to a building half a block away.

The man duly paid the promised fee, remarking "That was half a dollar easily earned, son."

"Sure!" responded the lad, "but you musn't fergit that bank directors is paid high in Noo-Yawk."—*American Spectator.*

The Chorus Girl.—The chorus girl, hitherto known only behind the footlights, is now beginning to attract attention off the stage.

Chorus girls are found in all parts of the intemperate regions as far west as Omaha, as far east as Williamsburg and as far south as Fourteenth Street. They range in height from four to seven feet and in depth according to your resources.

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Chorus girls subsist on all kinds of foods, drinks, chappies, and angels. When not employed they often move in the best society.

The age of the chorus girl varies from 14 to 114.

The origin of the chorus girl is lost in obscurity, but she is supposed to have come from Kentucky via the Boston Back Bay.—*Life.*

PARSIFAL. The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, by H. R. HAWEIS. Small 12mo, cloth, 68 pages, 40c. (Hour-Glass Series.) Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

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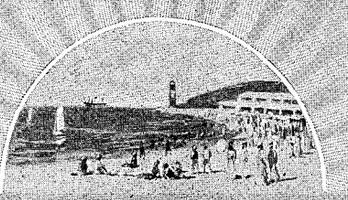

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

August 17.—Mr. Briand, Minister of Public Worship, announces in Paris that there will be no compromise in the Separation law, and says that he believes the Pope and bishops will find means of accepting it.

Secretary Root, after a final banquet in Buenos Ayres, sails for Bahia Blanco to inspect Argentina's principal military base.

Earthquake shocks destroy many buildings in Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile, causing considerable loss of life.

August 18.—Another revolt is begun in Santo Domingo. Revolutionary forces pillage Dajabon, killing twenty persons.

Three bombs are hurled at the Governor-General of Warsaw, one of them causing him contusions of the brain.

President Reyes, of Colombia, issues a decree declaring Diego Mendoza, former Minister to the United States, a traitor for attacking Reyes with regard to negotiations with Panama.

August 19.—At a big mass-meeting of Bulgarians at Philippopolis, resolutions are passed protesting against Greek outrages and urging reprisals.

August 20.—The uprising in Cuba assumes grave shape, the Government admitting that armed bands under well-known leaders are operating in Havana and Pinar del Rio provinces.

A regular war is proceeding between Tatars and Russians in the Caucasus, the Armenians being the chief sufferers.

August 21.—A force of Dominicans moves on Monte Christi, and the Government sends out a force against them. A civil war is expected to be the outcome.

The Cuban Government learns authoritatively that Gen. José Miguel Gomez is at the head of a band of insurgents.

Secretary of State Root sails from Buenos Ayres for the scene of the earthquake at Valparaiso.

August 22.—The Pan-American Congress adopts the resolution recommending the submission of the Drago Doctrine to The Hague Tribunal.

August 23.—Cuba asks aid of the United States in the suppression of the rebellion.

The city of Valparaiso is declared in a state of siege and a military governor appointed. The business of the earthquake-stricken city is resumed.

Domestic.

August 17.—An increase to ten per cent. of the dividend on Union-Pacific common and a five per cent. dividend on Southern-Pacific common sends both stocks up in the New York Exchange, enhancing their values many millions of dollars.

The national encampment of the G. A. R., at Minneapolis, adjourns after making a protest against the erection of a statue at Andersonville to Henry Wirz, keeper of the prison there during the Civil War.

August 18.—The conference of railroad lawyers and officials to interpret the new rate bill adjourns at Atlantic City, the members confessing themselves completely baffled by the ambiguity of various clauses.

August 19.—District Attorney Jerome announces his willingness to accept the regular Democratic nomination for Governor of New York if it is tendered him without understandings, actual or implied.

August 20.—President Roosevelt opens the Congressional canvass, in a letter written by him in defense of the Republican membership of the national House.

The Government issues specifications for the bids to supply Chinese laborers for work on the Panama Canal.

Dowie and his foes come to an agreement by which the former will remain "First Apostle," and preach when he likes, and the latter, under Voliva, direct the business and financial affairs of Zion City.

August 21.—The Republican State Convention at Springfield, Ill., indorses Speaker Cannon for the Presidency in 1908.

Lieutenant-Commander Huff, of the battle-ship *Indiana*, makes a formal complaint to the Mayor of Portland, Me., saying that the sailors of the *Indiana* are being unjustly treated by the citizens of that city.

August 22.—The Ohio Democratic Convention, in session at Columbus, nominates a State ticket and declares for Bryan for President.

August 23.—District Attorney Jerome of New York declares that Hearst is not to be considered as a factor in the race for the gubernatorial nomination.

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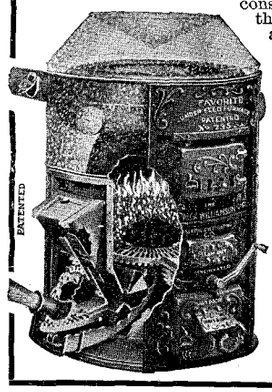

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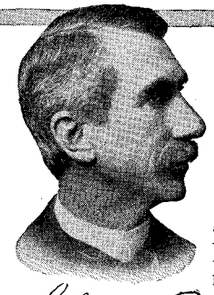

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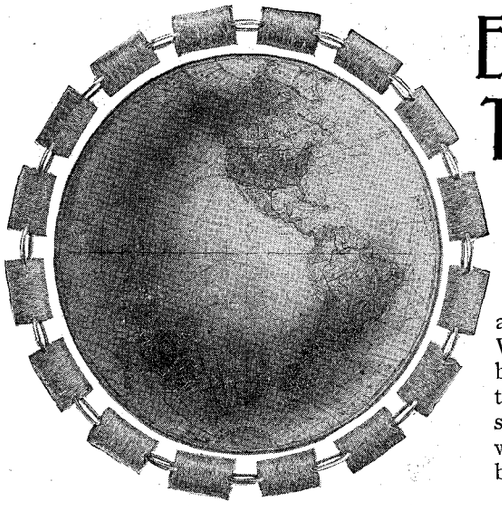

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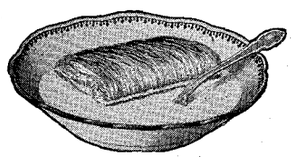

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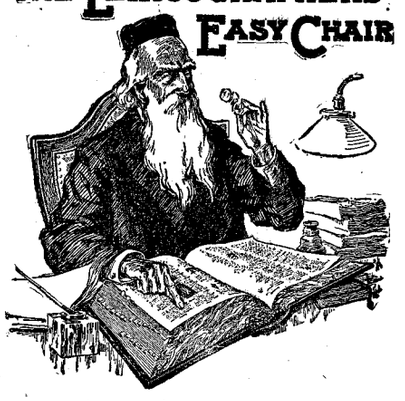

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"D. D. C.," Salt Lake City.—There is no such word as *typewriterist*; there is, however, *typewritist* or *typist*.

"E. V. J.," South Orange, N. J.—"Please tell me the origin of the phrase 'suits him to a T.'"

The expression "to a T" is a colloquialism meaning "precisely" or "exactly," and its origin is probably due to the mechanic's T-square, to which the expression is believed to allude.

"G. H. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Kindly give the pronunciation and meaning of *paté de foie gras* and *Mardi Gras*."

Pah"tey' de fwah grah (*e* in "tey" as in they and *e* in "de" as *a* in sofa). A paté de foie gras is a piece or patty made of fat goose-livers. The term is used also to designate the filling for these pies.

Mar"dee'grah (*a* as in arm). Literally translated *Mardi Gras* is Fat Tuesday, possibly in allusion to the period of feasting and gaiety which precedes Lent. The day designated is Shrove Tuesday, the last day of festivity, and the day preceding Ash Wednesday, which is the first day of Lent.

"W. H. R.," Wheeling, W. Va.—"Kindly explain the meaning of the terms *kilowatt-hours* and *ampere-hours*."

The *watt* is the practical electrical unit of the rate of working in a circuit, being the rate when the electromotive force is one volt and the intensity of current one ampere. A *kilowatt* is one thousand watts, and a *watt-hour* is electric energy capable of working at the rate of one watt for one hour or electricity of sufficient quantity and intensity to work at that rate. The *ampere* is the practical unit of electric current strength. The *ampere-hour* is a unit of capacity denoting a quantity of electricity sufficient to furnish a current of one ampere for one hour.

"C. B. C.," New Iberia, La.—"(1) What is meant by the rule, 'The comma is always used to isolate the nominative absolute'? (2) How can one tell when to compound a word or when not to do so?"

(1) The rule means that nouns or pronouns put absolute should, with their adjuncts, be separated by a comma, *and only a comma*. Example: "The prisoner, his sentence being pronounced, was removed." (2) By consulting the STANDARD DICTIONARY, wherein all words that should be hyphenated are indicated by using the German double hyphen.

"W. E. N.," Cardiff, Wales.—"I was told your dictionary was absolutely perfect, but I chanced to fall on the word *quarrender*, and I venture to say that there is no such word. It is the name of an apple when spelt *quarrenden*."

Where ignorance is bliss tis' folly to be wise. The spelling challenged by "W. E. N." has not only the sanction of lexicographers, but that of literary men. See Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho," chapter i., and Murray's New English Dictionary.

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Since our first announcement the stock of many of the sets has been greatly depleted and it is not unlikely that before this second announcement appears some titles will have been sold out. The table below shows number on hand three days after sale commenced—nearly $1000 worth having been sold. To add zest to the buying we have ransacked our stock rooms and place in the Clearance Sale several new titles. Please remember that the *only* reason such exceptional price reductions are made is that these books are slightly damaged—in nearly every case imperceptibly—from handling. Sooner than have them rebound, which would be necessary to make them absolutely new and perfect stock, we pass them along to you at from a third to less than a half of their full price. They are sent free for your approval—you pay nothing until you know what you are getting.

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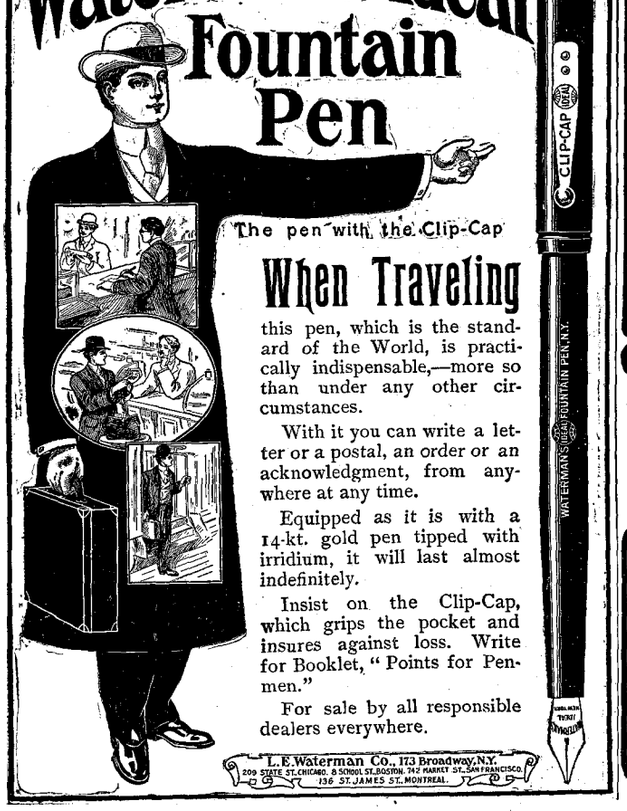

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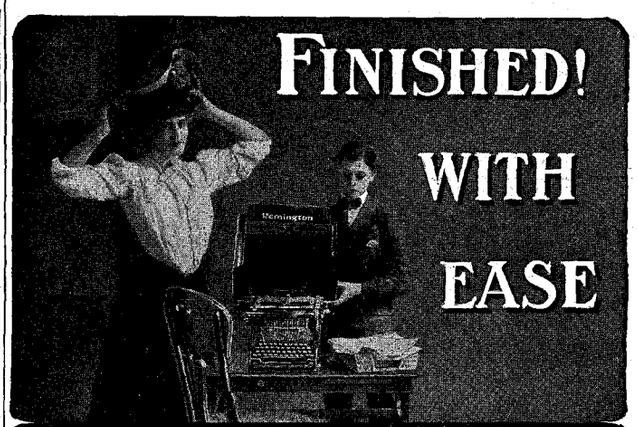

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